

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 085

4 May 1987

ALBANIA

Assembly Delegation Arrives in Cambodia 29 Apr	B 1
Leaders Attend May Day Parade in Tirana	B 1
Pirro Kondi Addresses May Day Crowd in Tirana	B 3

BULGARIA

Media Coverage of May Day Celebration Activities	C 1
Live Relay of Parade	C 1
Party, State Greet Nation	C 1
Zhivkov Greets TU Visitors	C 4
USSR Yeltsin-Led Delegation Departs 26 Apr	C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 Apr]	
Party Daily Addresses Preconditions of Openness	C 5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Apr]	
Document on Restructuring Banking System Issued	C 6
Briefs: Cooperation With U.S. Company;	C 8
USSR Agrochemical Cooperation;	
Tourism Agreement With SFRY	

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AFP Cites Dubcek Letter to Gorbachev Prior to Visit	D 1
CTK Reports 'Main Points' of DRA Joint Communique	D 1
Daily Reports Finland's Koivisto Meeting With Husak	D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 24 Apr]	
Lenart Delivers May Day Speech in Bratislava	D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

May Day Festivities Include Awards, Speeches	E 1
Mittag Presents Awards 28 Apr	E 1
Sindermann Bestows Awards 29 Apr	E 2
Honecker Attends Festivities	E 3
Tisch Addresses Celebration	E 4
Kohl Speech Reiterates 'Confrontation' Course	E 5
West Berlin Mayor Declines Krack Invitation	E 5
GDR, FRG Environment Ministries Discuss Cooperation	E 6
[DPA]	
Streletz Receives Soviet Baltic Fleet Delegation	E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25-26 Apr]	
Reportage Continues on Ethiopian Minister's Visit	E 6
Begins Talks With Fischer	E 6
Views World Situation, Ties	E 7
Toasts Fischer at Dinner	E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Apr]	
Receives Fischer's Dinner Toast	E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Apr]	

Signs Cooperation Agreement	E 12
Holds Talks With Stoph	E 12
Discusses Arms With Krenz	E 13
Meets Honecker During March	E 14
Departs Berlin 3 May	E 14
Stoph Receives Sudanese Health Minister	E 14
Delegation Meets PLO Heads at PNC Conference	E 15
Receives Greetings for Honecker	E 15
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Apr]	
Reemphasizes PLO Support	E 15
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Apr]	

HUNGARY

Kadar Holds Traditional May Day Interview	F 1
'Conflicts' in Economic Restructuring Examined	F 2
[Farago in NEPSZABADSAG 25 Apr]	
Briefs: Statistical Handbook Issued	F 5

POLAND

May Day: Solidarity-Government Clashes, Speeches	G 1
'Serious' Scuffle in Warsaw [DPA]	G 1
'Anti-Solidarity' Sweep, Arrests [AFP]	G 1
Police Impose Fines on Detainees [AFP]	G 2
Urban Holds News Conference	G 2
Jaruzelski Addresses Fete	G 5
Protests, Jaruzelski Mark Constitution's Anniversary	G 7
Wroclaw, Lodz, Gdansk Rallies [AFP]	G 7
Attack on Krakow Demonstrators [AFP]	G 8
Arrests Follow Krakow Rally [DPA]	G 8
Jaruzelski Attends Ceremony	G 8

ROMANIA

Dascalescu Presents First Quarter Results to GNA	H 1
[SCINTEIA 29 Apr]	
U.S. House Opposes Romanian MFN Status	H 8
FRG Ministry Reports Self-Immolation of Romanian	H 9
[AFP]	
Vaduva Meets Danish Officials; Signs Protocol	H 9

YUGOSLAVIA

Deputy Foreign Secretary Loncar Confers With Shultz	I 1
Presidency Meets, Reports on Foreign, Domestic Issues	I 1
World Situation 'Encouraging'	I 1
Commitment to Nonaligned Movement	I 2
Relations With Neighbors	I 3
European Cooperation	I 4
'Difficult' Economic Conditions	I 5
Peace League Backs Stand on Nuclear Plants	I 6

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAMBODIA 29 APR

For Phnom Penh media reports on the visit of an Albanian Assembly delegation to Cambodia see the Cambodia section of the 30 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY PARADE IN TIRANA

AU011605 Tirana ATA in English 1131 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Tirana, May 1 (ATA) -- Today, on the day of the international solidarity of the working people of the whole world, our people express their profound gratitude for the party, for its founder and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, they express their steel unity round the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, their determination to score ever greater victories in all fields of life and march always forward on the brilliant road of socialism.

Thousands upon thousands of people, veterans of war and labour, workers and cooperativists, intellectuals and militarymen, youths and pioneers of Enver, gathered in the "Deshmoret e Kombit" Boulevard of the capital to participate in the May Day traditional manifestation.

Ten o'clock. The boulevard echoed with the powerful applauses upon the appearance in the tribune of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, Comrades Adil Carcani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Simon Stefani, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Cerrava, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government.

Present in the tribune were also heroes of the people, the socialist labour, vanguard working people of the sectors of industry, agriculture, education, culture, science, representatives of the mass organizations and others.

Comrade Ramiz Alia warmly greeted the working people, who enthusiastically cheered for the party.

Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, and the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, those present were greeted by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of Tirana District Party Committee, Comrade Pirro Kondi.

Today the working class and our entire people celebrate May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working people, he said among others.

The Albanian people see to this memorable day more united than ever round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, determined to march on the road of the glorious and unforgettable leader, Enver Hoxha, to promote further his brilliant deed, the socialist construction of the country.

The 9th congress of the Party and its historic decisions on the 8th Five-Year Plan have opened new still greater perspectives to the development and progress of economy and culture, the all-sided emancipation of the society. The application of these decisions and the fulfillment of the plan will further strengthen our country, its freedom and independence, the people's power and the defense of the homeland, will make more beautiful and prosperous the life of the people.

A joyful and optimistic atmosphere prevails far and wide in our homeland. The working class and cooperativist peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, the youth and women, all our working people are engaged as never before in work and are making efforts to translate into life the great program of the party.

At present mankind far and wide in the world is experiencing turbulent and complicated situations. The great dangers menacing peace and international security, the freedom and independence of the peoples by the superpowers and the imperialist forces, requires to be always vigilant, prepared and ready to defend the socialist victories.

May Day celebration provides us the opportunity to greet the Albanian brothers wherever they are, the friends and well-wishers of Socialist Albania in the world, the working class and all the peoples fighting for national freedom and independence, peace, democracy and social progress. We convey ardent greetings to the sister Marxist-Leninist parties and wish them successes in the struggle against capitalism and revisionism for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism and revolution.

The speech by Comrade Pirro Kondi was often punctuated by ardent acclamations.

A group of Enver's Pioneers mounted the tribune and presented Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders with bouquets of flowers. Comrade Ramiz Alia embraced them lovingly.

Then, amidst such an enthusiastic atmosphere, the manifestation got underway. At the head is our national flag, the victorious banner of all the heroic battles waged by our people under the leadership of the party. Then follows a huge and beautiful portrait of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Over 5 thousand working people of the No. 3 region approached the tribune. The working class of the capital looked forward to May Day with a rich balance sheet of achievements and successes. Over 92 working collectives of Tirana District realized ahead of schedule the four-month plan of the total industrial production, the volume of constructions and transports, the public services and other sectors. Since the beginning of the current year they have turned out about 500 new articles. The streamers carried by the workers expressed such ideas as the leading role of the party and the lofty patriotism of the people lie in the foundations of the victories, that the strength of Albania lies in its people, and the strength of the people in the unity round the party, that the people's power guarantees the genuine democracy for the working masses, that the working class is the leading class of our socialist society.

Then over 6 thousand manifestants of the No. 2 and No. 4 regions, miners, workers, cooperativists and working people of the agricultural enterprises approach the tribune. The workers of the "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine, the "Josif Pashko" building material combine, the "Misto Mame" timber processing combine, "Migjeni" handicraft enterprise, the glass factory etc., saw to May Day festivity with fresh achievements.

Now pupils, students, soldier-workers, marched past the tribune. Comrade Ramiz Alia greets them with the fist up.

Then our happy and healthy youth, the future of our socialist homeland, paraded in the front of the tribune. Our youth feels everywhere the special care of the party and is eternally grateful to the party for this. Their enthusiasm is great. Through their prolonged cheers, the school youth expresses its unshaken readiness to keep ablaze the spirit of revolutionary actions, to carry forward the torch of revolution and enhance the glory of our socialist homeland.

The impetus and constructive work of our youth can be noticed all over the country, particularly in the national undertaking the party has entrusted it with. The representatives of this youth joyfully paraded before the tribune, and pledged that they will learn, work and live as revolutionaries, that they will always be loyal sons of the party and the people. Comrade Ramiz Alia, smiling, greets them cordially.

The working people of the capital and our entire socialist homeland hail the proletariat and the peoples struggling for social and national liberation, against the capitalist oppression and exploitation, against imperialism and social imperialism, modern revisionism of every hue and world reaction. Our entire people extends on this day their ardent greetings to the Albanian brothers wherever they live, to the friends and well-wishers of socialist Albania. Our people are proud of the ever principled, revolutionary and internationalist stands of our party in the struggle for the major cause of revolution, socialism and freedom of the people.

A joyful atmosphere was created when little children and Pioneers of Enver rushed in front of the tribune. Comrade Ramiz Alia greets them cordially and paternally.

Under the sounds of "Internationale", this grand manifestation of the working people came to an end. It displayed once again the powerful unity of the working class and our entire people round the party, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, the determination of the working people of the capital and the entire country to carry out the great tasks laid down by the 9th congress of the Party, their optimism and confidence for an ever happier and more prosperous future.

PIRRO KONDI ADDRESSES MAY DAY CROWD IN TIRANA

AU011640 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0802 GMT 1 May 87

[Speech by Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Tirana District AWP Committee first secretary, at the beginning of the May Day parade in Tirana -- live]

[Text] Workers of Tirana and of all Albania, honored friends: The workers class and all our people are today celebrating May Day, the day of the international solidarity of all working people. [acclamations] On this occasion, in the name of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, I greet you and wholeheartedly wish you happy festivities. [acclamations, shouts of "Hurrah"]

The Albanian people are coming to this memorable day more than ever united around the party and its AWP Central Committee headed by Comrade Ramiz Alia, and determined to progress on the road of that glorious and unforgettable leader, Enver Hoxha, and to further promote his brilliant work, the country's socialist construction. [acclamations]

The Ninth AWP Congress and its historic decisions concerning the Eighth 5-Year Plan have opened up new and greater prospects for the development and progress of the economy and culture and for the all-sided emancipation of society. Implementation of these decisions and fulfillment of plans will further strengthen the country, its freedom and independence, the people's authority, and the country's defense; it will make the life of the people more prosperous and beautiful.

A joyful and optimistic atmosphere prevails throughout our country. The workers class, the cooperativist peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, the youth, women, and all the working people are engaged as never before in work and efforts to turn the party's great program into reality. Committed in the revolutionary movement of standard-bearers of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings and fighters for the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth AWP Congress [shouts of "hurrah" and "party, Enver -- we are always ready"] the working people in the cities and in the countryside have pledged themselves and have undertaken numerous initiatives and actions to further promote production and education and to strengthen the country's defense potential. The decisions of the Eighth AWP Central Committee to thoroughly improve the food supplies of the people will [words indistinct] in our country. This requires tireless efforts, activity, and initiative by all agricultural workers and other related sectors, but it also requires continual assistance by the workers class and all the working people in the cities and the countryside. [shouts of "Enver Hoxha"] Concrete help must be organized by all state enterprises and institutions for the agricultural cooperatives so that this common duty may be resolved as well and as rapidly as is possible and simultaneously strengthening the invincible alliance of the workers class and the cooperativist peasantry, which constitutes the pillar of our people's authority. [shouts of "party, Enver -- we are always ready"]

Turbulent and complex situations are being experienced by mankind throughout the world. The great dangers threatening peace and international security, the freedom and independence of the peoples, dangers which come from the superpowers and the imperialist forces, require us to be vigilant, ready, and prepared to defend the socialist victories at all times. [shouts of "party, Enver -- we are always ready"] The May Day festivities provide us with the opportunity of greeting our Albanian brethren, wherever they may be, as well as the friends and well-wishers of Socialist Albania throughout the world, the workers class, and all the peoples fighting for national independence and freedom, peace, democracy, and social progress. [acclamations] We convey ardent greetings to the sister Marxist-Leninist parties and wish them successes in the struggle against capitalism and revisionism and for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism and the revolution. [shouts of "hurrah"]

Dear comrades, the great tasks arising from the decisions of the Ninth Congress of our glorious AWP call on us to mobilize ourselves to fulfill this year's plan in all its quantitative and qualitative indicators, in industry, agriculture, and other sectors; to develop our initiative and creativity at work; to keep our revolutionary spirit high; to strengthen and solidify the unity of our society, the unity of the people around the party, in order to make our country stronger, more beautiful, and happier and in order to go to the 10th Congress of the Trade Unions with all tasks fulfilled. [acclamations]

Long live the AWP and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Ramiz Alia!

Long live our heroic workers class!

Long Live May Day, the day of the international solidarity of the workers! [shouts of "hurrah," "Party of Labor," and "party, Enver -- we are always ready"]

MEDIA COVERAGE OF MAY DAY CELEBRATION ACTIVITIES

Live Relay of Parade

AU011526 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian on 1 May begins at 0657 GMT a 10-minute live relay from reporter Boyan Bonev from Sofia's 9 September Square of the start of the May Day parade by the workers and youth of Sofia.

Bonev describes the festive atmosphere prevailing in the crowded square, which he says is filled with red banners, noting that the keynote of this year's celebration is to demonstrate the workers' determination to implement the party's policy of qualitatively new growth. Bonev describes the decorations in the square, which include a large portrait of Todor Zhivkov, while "the BCP building carries portraits of the revolutionary and party heroes Dimitur Blagoev, Georgi Dimitrov, Karl Marx, Engels, and Lenin."

At 0659 GMT prolonged cheering is heard, which Bonev explains is to greet "the appearance of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and our party and state leaders on the reviewing platform of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum."

The "Internationale" is then played, and an unidentified officer can be heard announcing the start of the parade. Bonev reports: "Together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the following leaders are reviewing the May Day parade in Sofia's 9 September Square: Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Markov."

Bonev describes the start of the festivities, which consist of a demonstration by thousands of young men and girls from Sofia. Bonev reports that the reviewing platform of the mausoleum is crowded "with many honored guests, party veterans, frontranking workers and innovators, leaders of socio-political and mass organizations, figures of science and culture, and chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions accredited in Bulgaria." The live relay ends at approximately 0707 GMT.

Party, State Greet Nation

AU011903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 87

["Greetings Message of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions on the Occasion of 1 May, the Day of International Workers' Solidarity," delivered by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, tomorrow will once again be greeted with a song in unison. This song has already been ringing out for many decades. This was so at the time when the battle for the liberation of labor was being fiercely waged; it is so now, when May Day is the festival of free labor. On this day the workers and laborers from all corners of the earth give expression to their unity under the immortal slogan: Proletarians of all countries, unite!

May Day is the fighting day of the international workers' solidarity. In the history of human civilization there is no other day that so combines into one whole the world's past, present, and future, because everything created in this world is due to the people of labor, to their minds and hands. In this lies the power of May Day, which unites under its banners the millions of creators of wealth. For a whole century now the banners of May Day have been carried throughout the world as a symbol of international workers' solidarity and a call for unity and struggle. This solidarity is the most powerful weapon that has been forged by the world proletariat in the class struggles for liberation and social advance.

In today's world of sharp contradictions, social divisions, and class clashes, international workers' solidarity is a vital requirement for mankind in our stormy modern times; it is a vital requirement in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for saving the human race from destruction. The solidarity of the millions of workers stands in opposition to the monstrous militarization imposed by the imperialist forces and the military-industrial complex. In the May Day parades the workers of all continents will express their inexorable will in the defense of peace, in the defense of life. In this struggle the rallying call will still be for the elimination of nuclear weapons, disarmament, a pure outer space, security for all, and peaceful coexistence. The active peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will receive the million-strong vote of the workers' support. The will for peace, good-neighborliness, and understanding will determine the atmosphere of the great holiday in Bulgaria.

On May Day the workers in the capitalist world will raise their voice against growing unemployment and social insecurity, against the exploitation and domination of the monopolies, and in defense of their rights and democratic freedoms.

In the developing countries the battle day of labor will be spent under the sign of the struggle against the expansion of the transnational corporations, against economic robbery and insufferable debts. Carrying out their international duty, the working people of Bulgaria will be united tomorrow with those who are fighting for the right to work and against racist dictators' regimes, and will be united with the fighters for free, independent development, democracy, and social progress.

Comrades, May Day is a festival to mark the achievements of free labor. Every year on this day we review our strengths and achievements, and compare the deeds accomplished with the ideals toward which we are striving. This year the festival will give expression to the strategy for qualitatively new growth. The labor collectives will render accounts on the initial practical steps to implement the historic decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

The first year of the new 5-year plan was concluded successfully. National income rose by 5.5 percent, profit by 9.2 percent, and total industrial production by 4.3 percent. The workers' incomes continued to increase, and their material and intellectual needs continued to be satisfied more fully. During this period conditions were consistently created for directing the strength and resources of the country and the collectives toward the technological renewal of the national economy. New economic structures were built up. The Labor Code and the Code for Economic Activity came into force, imparting a strong impetus to the new methods of management and the further expansion of socialist democracy; the organs of self-management were elected and took up their new functions; the strategy for qualitatively new growth is receiving the practical support of the workers and agricultural laborers, specialists and scientific workers. This is a sure guarantee that the main task facing us -- namely, to carry out a radical technological change in the development of production -- rests in strong hands and will be solved.

In the name of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, I express sincere gratitude to the front ranks of labor, the creators of technological progress, and all the workers of the towns and villages who, by their deeds, are multiplying the country's economic and intellectual might and are accelerating our motherland's advance.

Comrades, changes of historic importance for the present and future of Bulgaria are being carried out. They profoundly affect the work and life of each and every person and collective in the whole of society. The main feature in these changes is the creation of a new type of democracy, the core of which is the transition to self-management. This is the fundamental feature of the sociopolitical situation today, the radical process of renewal. It is all-embracing in its depth. The new paths for building socialism were convincingly revealed and in full relief in the remarkable speech delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the 10th Bulgarian Trade Union Congress.

Everyone already knows that yesterday the National Assembly adopted a declaration on placing socialist property under the management and administration of the labor collectives. This is a memorable political act in Bulgaria's socialist development. The declaration gives a powerful impetus to the profound processes of renewal in our society. The practical implementation of the principles proclaimed in the declaration will ensure the complete manifestation in action of the fundamental postulate concerning the owner and manager. In this way the new type of democracy, of which self-management forms the core, will be filled with an economic content. The placing of socialist property under the management and administration of the labor collectives, with the appropriate rights, obligations, and responsibilities, will turn the interests of the millions of workers into a motive force for our socialist development.

The great cause that we are undertaking is in the name of the people, for their prosperity, and it can only be carried out through the deeds of all the workers. This is a new, radical turning point in the development of the BCP April general line. The renewal process will be complex and full of new difficulties. An acute struggle will be waged with the times, with the stereotypes of the past, and with the lack of understanding and resistance of certain people. And this is inevitable, because a radical change has to be effected in the nature of socialist management, the entire system of administration, the exercise of authority itself, and in the distribution of wealth.

Following the path of renewal, we will solve the mature social problems together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Bulgarian workers are following with enormous interest and inspiration the profound restructuring which is getting under way in the Soviet Union, and which is giving new force to the ideas of the Great October Revolution. This restructuring is placing the cooperation with the socialist countries on even more favorable soil, is strengthening the positions and increasing the prestige of socialism throughout the world.

Comrades, May Day is a festival of man -- the worker and creator. It is a festival for those who sow grain and bake bread, who mine coal, make steel, and build towns, for those who care for our health, who invent machines, and who build the spiritual power of the nation. Labor has always been a creative act, and everything that has been created around us and in us ourselves is the fruit of this labor. Creativity is the chief feature of labor. The times require that efforts of thought should now take the place of muscular efforts. To work well today means to invest all one's knowledge into thinking about how to create more wealth with fewer means. On this most of all depends the pace with which we will march forward to place Bulgaria among the highly developed countries of the world. For this reason tomorrow's holiday will be a praise to man the creator, to man the laborer, to whom we owe everything.

A happy May Day, a happy holiday, dear comrades!

Zhivkov Greets TU Visitors

AU011530 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] After the May Day demonstration in Sofia, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, talked with the leaders of the foreign trade union delegations and WFTU representatives who have come to Bulgaria to celebrate the day of international workers solidarity.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov offered cordial May Day greetings to the trade union figures and the workers of their countries. He said that through their labor achievements, the Bulgarian people are systematically carrying out the plans of the 13th BCP Congress aimed at ensuring the prosperity of socialist Bulgaria. The first party and state leader stressed the need for the indissoluble unity of all working people in the world in the name of peace and understanding and to prevent the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The meeting was attended by Petgur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions.

USSR YELTSIN-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS 26 APR

AU291110 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "With New Approaches Toward Cooperation"]

[Text] The visit to Bulgaria of the delegation of the CPSU Moscow City Committee led by Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow City Committee, has ended.

The talks with the Soviet guests were exceptionally fruitful. Exchanging experience in socialist construction, and solving the problems of Sofia and Moscow occupied a central place in the talks. New ideas were sought of activating cooperation and increasing its effectiveness. All this was reflected in the agreement signed between the two party organizations. The document is an example of a new approach to the issues of comprehensive relations between the working people of the two socialist capitals. It was decided to abandon the accepted practice of a conventional exchange of experience and advance towards direct and businesslike cooperation in the political, economic, and intellectual areas. This will allow Sofia and Moscow to raise relations to a higher level and increase their contribution to developing fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, and between our countries and nations.

The guests visited the electronic transformers plant, had talks with the leadership of the Bulgarian Industrial-Economic Association, and had meetings at the Vitosha Plant and the Central Cooperative Union. They reviewed trade installations and public catering enterprises, and had talks with Sofia citizens.

On 26 April the delegation of the CPSU Moscow City Committee departed from Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Dimitur Stanishev; Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee; and Stefan Ninov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

PARTY DAILY ADDRESSES PRECONDITIONS OF OPENNESS

AU271630 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial article: "Criticism and Openness"]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Secretariat discussed the issue of improving criticism and the openness [glasnost] of the mass media, and adopted an appropriate decision.

The fact that these issues are of first-rate importance requires no proof. Life, the requirements of our time, and the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress powerfully and categorically demand a significantly more effective criticism, as well as a significantly greater and more timely openness. The role and responsibilities of the press, television, and radio increase and pose many problems to the editorial board collectives, the party committees and organizations, and the entire ideological front.

Sound, full, and preliminary information -- this is one of the most important factors in determining criticism and openness. Unfortunately, many opportunities have simply not been used so far. Therefore, we must bear in mind that leading cadres at all levels must systematically publish their articles. There will be a dialogue with the people, an analysis of the problems, a report to the people, and a reference point of the most important factors at a given moment in a given area. Such profound articles could serve journalists as a source of themes and ideas as well as expand their ideological-thematic world view. It is obvious that in order to achieve this goal the Union of Bulgarian Journalists must adopt specific measures, ensure better information on the basic issues, and ensure a serious analysis of the state of criticism through brief seminars in Sofia and in other places. The BCP okrug committees, for their part, must organize meetings with the okrug journalists at which the first secretary should critically analyze the socioeconomic development. It is necessary to develop a system for regularly informing local journalists. Special stress must be put on the measures of developing criticism and self-criticism in the struggle against the negative phenomena.

The issue of the character of the critical articles and broadcasts acquires exceptional importance. The main thing is to concentrate on opposing everything which prevents us from implementing the strategic course of a new qualitative growth, and to analyze the reasons of the negative phenomena. It is well known that too often precisely the opposite phenomenon takes place -- fire and brimstone are poured forth against the consequences. Can we successfully fight in this manner against everything that hinders our move forward? Can we hope for lasting success if our attention is not concentrated on the decisive issues of restructuring in the spirit of the requirements of the course aimed at a comprehensive qualitative growth, and instead focuses on the consequences and not the reasons of the negative phenomena? The leaderships of the mass media have been instructed to conduct a critical analysis of their prior work related to implementing the plans and programs adopted after the memorandum of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo "For a Decisive Struggle Against the Negative Phenomena in Our Life." The leaderships of the mass media must replenish these documents and make them even more topical in accordance with the postulates of Comrade Todor Zhivkov included in his memorandum related to the CPSU Central Committee January plenum.

The effectiveness and public resonance of the critical articles, as well as their broad openness, depend first of all on the direction, level, clarity, and constructive spirit of every publication. Now the party sets forth the following demands:

-- Criticism must be attached to the main and key problems of our development, springing from the requirements of the 13th BCP Congress.

-- Priority must be given to the issues of achievements and introducing science in the economic development, as well as to the comprehensive, most effective, and rapid dissemination of the scientific-technical achievements. The popularization of the experience of other countries must be considered an important direction in the work of the Bulgarian correspondents abroad.

-- One must boldly approach the problems, weaknesses, and shortcomings of highranking and leading multi-tiered ministries, the BCP okrug committees, the okrug people's councils, associations, and so forth. Criticism must be totally specific and personal.

-- A broad openness is to be given to the results of criticism. The mass media must repeatedly return to the criticized weaknesses, phenomena, and shortcomings, until a real positive change has been achieved.

-- The reverse connection with the editorial boards is to improve and scientific forms of studying mass media are to be used.

The Council of Ministers, the ministries at the Council of Ministers, and the Committee on State and People's Control must assume new responsibilities in everything related to giving journalists timely briefings on the key issues of their work, and to ensuring a most favorable and effective reaction to the critical publications. The Bulgarian journalists must be absolutely sure that any attempt on the part of some leaders to react to justified criticism by misusing their official positions will encounter the categorical resistance of the state and public organs. The party generally encourages criticism, thus nobody has the right to react in any other way but the one prescribed by the party statute and the laws. It has been recommended that broader openness be given to the results of the annual discussions of the critical publications and broadcasts by the Council of Ministers, concretely citing persons who have not reacted to the criticism in a principled and responsible manner. RABOTNICHESKO DELO and the Committee on Television and Radio will submit to the BCP Central Committee Secretariat reports on the reaction of party, state, and economic organs and organizations to the materials published or broadcast since the BCP Central Committee December 1986 plenum, and related to their activity for implementing the course toward a new qualitative growth.

Criticism and openness are two integrally connected concepts. Criticism and openness depend to a large degree on the party committees, and state, economic, public, and administrative leaderships. This issue has been posed in a clear and categorical manner. Now everyone must make his real contribution to implementing decisive progress in developing criticism and expanding openness in our country.

DOCUMENT ON RESTRUCTURING BANKING SYSTEM ISSUED

AU241904 Sofia BTA in English 1707 GMT 24 Apr 87

["Restructuring of Banking System" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA) -- The guiding principles for restructuring of the banking system have been published here. The document has been approved by the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and then the Council of Ministers has adopted corresponding normative acts. It is part of the basic guidelines for reconstruction of the economic structures which are being worked out in implementation of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP and of the December plenum of the CC of the BCP (1986).

Banks will be of key importance in the transition from administrative to economic methods of management of the national economy. The document points out that the restructuring of the banking system has exceptional importance because the restructuring of the economy of this country depends on it. Banks should turn into powerful financial and credit lever influencing the efficiency of the economy, for progressive re-structuring and technological innovation of the production, for improvement of the system of control.

Conditions are created for putting an end to crude administration in economy, for abolishing subjectivism in planning and control, for overcoming of sectoral and local deficiencies in management. Banks will increase their role in the structural reconstruction of economy, planning and fulfillment of plans. Banks will recognise and supply credit only to those items in the plan which are efficient and profitable. This is guaranteed by the fact that banks will be self-supporting and will not be able to lose capital for non-profit undertakings. Otherwise they will go bankrupt and will be responsible before the courts. At the same time no one can make banks finance inefficient measures. When the state is interested in the financing of projects whose economic indices do not answer to the criteria of the bank, then it must provide the necessary resources.

New organizational structure of the banking system is founded. Commercial banks are established with the most dynamic and structure-determining associations. Their aim is through the merging of financial and production capital to increase the comprehensiveness of the activity of the basic economic organizations, to widen the possibilities of flexible response to the changes in science, production, market.

Commercial banks will operate mainly in the sphere of financing and credit. For the time being they will not turn into universal banks.

The Bulgarian National Bank will be the only emission centre in this country, a state surveyor and coordinator of the activity of the other banks.

The Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank will continue to carry out currency operations.

The banks will implement efficient control through economic levers so that the great number of control bodies working at present will become unnecessary. If the bank finds repudiation of agreements on cooperated deliveries, on quantity, quality, assortment, terms, etc., it will use sanctions immediately by stopping the credit, re-direct finances, etc. The bank will sanction any additional increase in initial calculations, any misuse of resources, as well as inadequate use of capacities. If the commercial bank does not fulfill all these it will be sanctioned and may even go bankrupt.

The banking system will operate in such a way as to provide a better balancing of the credit resources, the production capital and the banking capital from the point of view of the strategic tasks set for society and the current requirements of techno-scientific progress.

New and hitherto unknown in this country forms of banking are being developed. These forms have been applied by leading international banks in recent years. Leasing services are also offered. The banks will conduct the so-called design financing of major economic projects with the participation of foreign capital and investments by local organizations. The banks are now introducing the practice of offering consultations on a broad range of matters such as credit and marketing, the economic state and techno-scientific potential of the Bulgarian organizations' foreign partners, etc.

In conclusion, the document notes that under the new conditions in which the Bulgarian economy is developing, the banks are becoming one of the links between the interests of the state and the interests of the self-managing socialist organizations.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH U.S. COMPANY -- Sofia, April 30 (BTA) -- Joint projects in Bulgaria, contracts on industrial cooperation and the setting up of mixed societies, exchange of marketing, technological and engineering information: These are some of the forms of joint work outlined in an agreement on long-term cooperation between the Biotechnological and Chemical Industry Association and the American Contichem Company. The construction of projects in Bulgaria will be paid for in chemical and biotechnological products. The company will provide equipment and a technology for the production of lime ammonia saltpeter. It will be produced at the chemical plants in Devnya and Stara Zagora. The company will also help build terminals at the Varna and Burgas sea ports and will buy from Bulgaria fertilizers, urea, soda ash and other chemicals. The two sides to the agreement will be studying the possibilities for the setting up of long-term cooperation in the field of biotechnologies. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1804 GMT 30 Apr 87 AU]

USSR AGROCHEMICAL COOPERATION -- The fifth session of the Bulgarian-USSR Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, concerning the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents, ended in Sofia last night with the signing of a protocol. The session examined the fulfillment of the branch program for cooperation between the two countries in this field until the year 2000, and the mutual deliveries last year and during the first quarter of 1987. In the talks between Petko Danchev, chairman of the Biotechnological and Chemical Industry Association, and Anatoliy Kochetkov, first deputy minister for mineral fertilizer production of the USSR, special attention was given to cooperation in the agrochemical field. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 87 p 8 AU]

TOURISM AGREEMENT WITH SFRY -- Sofia, April 16 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are broadening their relations in the field of tourism, which helps their peoples come to know each other better. This is a conclusion drawn from the work of the 11th session of the joint commission on tourism which ended today with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by Mr Luchezar Avramov, president of the Bulgarian Tourism and Recreation Association, and by Mr Miodrag Mirovic, chairman of Yugoslavia's Federal Committee for Tourism. 1.9 million Yugoslav citizens have visited Bulgaria last year and 39 thousand Bulgarians have been to Yugoslavia. The two countries' cooperation was broadened last year by Bulgaria's imports of Yugoslav goods and equipment for the purposes of tourism as well as by the conducting of a number of barter deals. The guest was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 1305 GMT 16 Apr 87 AU]

AFP CITES DUBCEK LETTER TO GORBACHEV PRIOR TO VISIT

AU031431 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Prague, May 3 (AFP) -- Alexander Dubcek, the reformist Czechoslovak leader of the crushed Prague Spring of 1968, wrote a long letter to Mikhail Gorbachev before the Soviet leader visited here last month, former party official Milan Hubl said here on Sunday [3 May].

The five-page letter gave Mr. Dubcek's view of the 1968 liberalization process and criticized the official Czechoslovak interpretation, Mr. Hubl said, adding that Mr. Gorbachev is certain to have received it during his visit.

The letter has not been made public. It marked Mr. Dubcek's third known statement since he was ousted from the Czechoslovak Communist Party in 1970.

He complained in 1974 about conditions of his internal exile in the Slovak capital of Bratislava, and in 1985 opposed views about the Prague Spring voiced by a top conservative Czechoslovak leader in a West German newspaper.

Mr. Dubcek, unlike other leaders of his time, did not sign the Charter 77 dissident statement 10 years ago.

Mr. Hubl, a former rector at the Czechoslovak party's school for cadres, said several officials who served under Mr. Dubcek had also addressed letters to Mr. Gorbachev praising his social and economic reform policies and stating their willingness to take part in similar programs here.

CTK REPORTS 'MAIN POINTS' OF DRA JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD301754 Prague CTK in English 1555 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Kabul, April 30 (CTK) -- The foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan Bohuslav Chmoupek and 'Abdol Wakil reviewed the state of relations between the two countries and agreed that there are many possibilities for their further development, said a communique issued today at the close of an official friendly visit of the Czechoslovak foreign minister to Afghanistan at the invitation of his Afghan counterpart.

"The Afghan side commended cooperation between the two countries to date and expressed full support for the active foreign policy of Czechoslovakia aimed at strengthening peace and socialism, reducing international tension and military confrontation in Europe and throughout the world", the communique said.

"The Czechoslovak foreign minister reaffirmed full solidarity of the Czechoslovak people and government with the people and government of Afghanistan, and in particular expressed high appreciation for the policy of national reconciliation which is creating realistic and just conditions for the peaceful life of the Afghan people and represents a significant contribution towards strengthening security in the region."

"He fully supported the sincere efforts of the Afghan leadership for a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the principal prerequisite of which is the complete cessation of all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan".

"The ministers expressed concern of their states over the persisting complexity of the international situation caused by the arms buildup, particularly nuclear, and by the actions of imperialist and militaristic forces of the USA and NATO. They emphasized the necessity of stepping up and uniting the efforts of all the states for disarmament and of striving vigorously for a world free of nuclear weapons and violence".

"They expressed the determination of both sides to strive, in cooperation with other states, for the creation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security, to assist in expanding and deepening international cooperation in all fields in the interest of establishing such a system", the document stressed.

The ministers voiced full support for the programme of the USSR for the elimination of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century. They pointed out the extraordinary importance of the Soviet proposals submitted at Reykjavik and recently in Prague and Moscow, aimed at radically reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons and preventing the militarization of outer space, the communique said.

They highly appreciated the recent proposal of the USSR for the conclusion of a separate agreement on the liquidation of American and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and welcomed the Soviet proposal to eliminate at the same time Soviet and American shorter-range missiles.

They stressed the importance of the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty states for a complete ban on and liquidation of chemical weapons. A significant contribution to strengthening confidence and improving the international situation, in their view, are the proposals of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic for the establishment of a corridor free of nuclear weapons along the line of contact between the states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO and for the creation of a chemical-weapons-free zone in central Europe.

"The ministers concurred in their firm belief in the urgency and importance of strengthening peace and security in Asia and the Pacific region."

"They reviewed the situation in the Middle East, the root cause of which is the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. In their opinion, the path to resolving the situation with a view to reaching a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement leads through convening an international conference on these problems with the equal and full participation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

"The ministers spoke out in favour of eliminating without delay the regime of apartheid in South Africa and expressed full support for the positions of the African Front-Line states. They also called for the immediate independence of Namibia on the basis of the United Nations plan".

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek invited his Afghan colleague to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted.

DAILY REPORTS FINLAND'S KOIVISTO MEETING WITH HUSAK

AU021924 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Mirislav Courton/CTK report: Deliberations on the Development of Czechoslovak-Finnish Relations; President M. Koivisto Begins His Official Visit to the CSSR"] [Excerpt]
[Passage omitted] Official Talks [subhead]

The talks between Gustav Husak and Mauno Koivisto opened at Prague Castle in the afternoon on 23 April.

The Czechoslovak side was represented in the negotiations by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; Frantisek Salda, head of the Chancellery of the CSSR President; Lieutenant General Jiri Necas, chief of the Military Office of the Chancellery of the CSSR President; Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jan Garcar, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade; and Pavel Stulrajter, CSSR ambassador to the Republic of Finland. The Finnish side was represented by Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs; Erro Yrjola, ambassador of the Republic of Finland to the CSSR; Ake Wihtol, state secretary of the trade-political section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jaako Kalela, head of the Presidential Office in the Republic of Finland; and other figures.

During their talks the top representatives of the CSSR and the Republic of Finland expressed appreciation of the fact that traditional friendly relations exist between the two countries, relations which can serve as a good example of mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems. This establishes good foundations for a further and more intensive development of contacts in all spheres.

The CSSR president and the president of the Republic of Finland agreed that it is essential for good relations in the political sphere to be reflected far more in the development of economic cooperation, the level of which still does not correspond to the possibilities of the two countries. Reserves can be particularly found in production cooperation, in specialization, and in a joint course on third markets.

In assessing the current international situation, the two presidents expressed the conviction that the effort to consolidate peace and to avert the danger of war must stand in the foreground of attention of all states in the world. The great significance of the USSR's new disarmament proposals, which were recently presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in Prague and in Moscow, were pointed out, proposals which the CSSR fully supports and which correspond to mankind's vital interests. In this context the two statemen jointly expressed the hope that the USSR-U.S. negotiations which are currently under way will also lead to positive results in the effort to achieve international detente and to disarm. The Finnish initiative to establish a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and the CSSR and GDR proposal to create a corridor free of these weapons in central Europe are a constructive contribution in this respect. Joint interest was also expressed in the further energetic development of the Helsinki process, particularly in transferring the policy of detente in Europe to the military sphere.

In the course of the talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, invited Gustav Husak, CSSR president, to make an official visit to Finland. The invitation was thankfully accepted, with the provision that the date of the visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels. [passage omitted]

LENART DELIVERS MAY DAY SPEECH IN BRATISLAVA

LD011334 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 1 May 87

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at May Day rally in Bratislava -- recorded]

[Text] Dear fellow citizens of Bratislava, boys and girls, comrades! '

Today, 1 May, the day of labor and solidarity, has once again arrived in our streets, houses, and villages. It always captures us with its unique atmosphere. It fills us with new hopes and with a resolve to change ourselves and the world for the better. The banners flying in the processions carry the bequest of the revolutionary past, the struggle for social liberation, and the struggle for peace.

This year, after the long winter, we have been exceptionally eager for spring and to this day. We are starting our work with enthusiasm to overcome instances of lagging development.

Comrades, allow me to convey sincere greetings and congratulations on the occasion of 1 May on behalf of the CPSL Central Committee, of the National Front, of the Slovak National Council, and of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic. [applause]

This year is the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is a period of fundamental change in the development of our society and of urgent solutions to the issues affecting the fate of mankind, war, and peace. We are witnesses of and the participants in a great struggle for a new quality of socialism and for comprehensive development of its advantages and scope. Through its revolutionary substance, through the Bolshevik boldness of the plans, and through its humanitarian social direction, this present-day struggle ties in with the great deeds, which were embarked upon by the party of Lenin in October 1917. It is gathering new breath and fresh, modern scope. Just as then, much is at stake today. The fate of socialism and the future of the world are being decided. Our Communist Party and the people of our country are endorsing and joining this revolutionary struggle. This is why we warmly and unanimously welcomed the results of the January session of the CPSU Central Committee. This is why during Comrade Gorbachev's visit to our country, to Prague and Bratislava, our people, our youth and all of us clearly displayed our support for the noble efforts of the Soviet people aimed at the revolutionary rebuilding of society, at its further expansion and at achieving the worthy place of socialism in world competition. We have demonstrated our loyalty to the alliance and fraternity with the Soviet Union. [applause]

Comrades, at the March session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Husak stressed, in the interests of implementing the program of our 17th party congress, the exceptional significance of the inspiring stimuli of the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee for Czechoslovakia and for our people.

Our party, as the vanguard of society, assumes responsibility for the implementation of restructuring. To ensure its implementation, it has therefore adopted a wide range of measures, which will be consistently applied in a united effort from Central Committee through to primary organizations.

In addition to restructuring the economic mechanism the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium sets the task of emphatically enhancing all the democratic principles of the political system. Consequently, it has urgently pointed out the need to tackle the issue of activating the bodies and organizations of the National Front, issues of improving the work of the national committees and of elected members of the representative bodies. It has set the task of drawing up within a short time a bill on raising the autonomy, responsibility, and democracy of state enterprises. This approach, initiated by the party Central Committee, must be immediately and consciously promoted everywhere, beginning with the central state, economic, and social bodies and continuing through to villages and enterprises. Elementary things such as maintaining law, order, and discipline must be immediately ensured everywhere. Order must be brought to supplier-consumer relations without delay; problems of quality and efficiency and nonfulfillment of the plan must be resolved.

Comrades, let us encourage pride in our work. Let us also improve relations between people. Let us raise the standards by which we live. Let us not wait for instructions from above, but use our initiative and each of us personally progress from words to decisive actions.

Comrades, we also take this opportunity to pay tribute to the efforts of the collectives which are making good the shortfalls caused by the severe winter weather. We pay tribute to those who, in difficult conditions, ensured the functioning of the national economy and who are continuing their resourceful work. However, not everyone is showing such an approach, not everyone is tackling problems responsibly and in a new way, in the spirit of the line of the 17th congress. Last year we made progress in the development of the economy, but we did not achieve the stipulated tasks in generating national revenue. Since the beginning of this year a large shortfall has arisen in plan fulfillment. This is unworthy of our industries, of economic production units, of enterprises, and of cooperatives.

There is therefore no other way but to wake up and deal with the backlog as soon as possible. To achieve a desirable return in the intensification of the economy, the CPCZ Central Committee decided to implement restructuring in the economy and in other spheres. Why is this restructuring unavoidable? The reason is that without developing the creative forces of the working class, of cooperative farmers, of the intelligentsia, of scientists, teachers and artists without a qualitatively new stage of social relations and without the revolutionary role of ownership by all people, the needed intensification will not be achieved. At issue is the active and creative participation of the people in resolving the problems and in creating vital prerequisites for socialist self-management in production and in the lives of citizens. This is why we envisage the need to considerably deepen socialist democracy and to improve the use of the possibilities of the political system of the national front.

Comrades, what is at issue and what will be at issue? In the interest of a radical transfer from an extensive to an intensive economy it is first and foremost the strengthening of the role of the work collectives as true socialist masters, creators, and rulers of their common and own spheres, so that they are not just a work force and indifferent employees.

Their authority, their degree of interest and responsibility for the funds entrusted to them and their responsibility for meeting the demands of society will be raised considerably. It is on meeting these demands -- and not on any kind of output, low-quality goods or idle goods -- that the funds, the rewards and the bonuses of the collectives and of the individuals will depend. A just principle: Everyone is to merit his wages and the wages have to match the work, will be valid and will have to be valid.

Comrades, the claims of our opponents that it is not within the powers of socialism to implement such a kind of restructuring do not surprise us. However, we are surprised that there still exist enough sceptics who do not trust the strength and the ability of the people, who remain captive to bureaucratism, to self-indulgence, to inertia, and to an unwillingness to change what has become customary. This is why one of the main tasks of the present time is to change people's thinking and their social practice. We look to the future with a sober and optimistic view based on the conviction and belief that we will fulfill the targets and elevate socialism. [applause]

Dear fellow citizens, May Day is the traditional symbol of the struggle of the working people for their rights, and today it is linked with the struggle for the basic right to life, the right to live in peace. The working people of the socialist, capitalist, and developing countries stand together in common ranks in their efforts to attain this; people united in the ideals of work, freedom, and democracy. Yes, comrades, the prophetic question we ask ourselves today is this: What must be done to avert the threat of nuclear war, to ensure the peaceful future of mankind, to achieve international detente? The unequivocal answer to this question is provided by the peace initiatives and practical steps of the Soviet Union which we unequivocally support with all our mind, heart, convictions, and actions. [applause]

Work and peace are inseparable. It was Klement Gottwald who used to say: Build your country and you will strengthen peace! We highly value courageous work, the mother of all progress, and therefore today we sincerely congratulate the new heroes of socialist labor, the bearers of high state distinctions and honorary awards. [applause] We are proud of the achievements of the building of socialism which our working people, inspired by the CPCZ, have notched up. Their path was not an easy one, and today we are again faced with new and complex tasks of restructuring and enhancing socialist democracy throughout society. Communists alone, however, without the participation of the broad masses, cannot fulfill them. That is why we call on all citizens, trade unionists, young people, nonparty members, believers -- everyone who is interested in the further prosperity of our homeland -- to take part and bear coresponsibility for the great task of restructuring. [applause]

Comrades, allow me to say long live May Day! Workers of the world unite! [applause]

Long live the CPCZ, the initiator and organizer of the restructuring of our society! [chants of "long live the CPCZ"]

Glory to our working people! Let our cooperation and fraternal relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community develop and flourish on a broad front! [applause and chants]

Let peace reign and triumph throughout the world! [applause and chants of "long live peace"]

MAY DAY FESTIVITIES INCLUDE AWARDS, SPEECHES

Mittag Presents Awards 28 Apr

LD281844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1417 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 Apr (ADN) -- Tribute was paid today in Berlin with high state awards to workers and collectives for their outstanding performance in the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR and in the safeguarding of peace. The awards have been awarded by the State Council chairman at the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers on the occasion of 1 May, the workers' international day of struggle and celebration.

Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the State Council, Politburo member, and secretary of the SED Central Committee, presented the awards at a ceremony at the State Council.

Those awarded the Karl Marx Order included Prof Dr Heinz Wedler, director general of the Mikroelektronik combine in Erfurt. Writer Henry Thuerk was honored with the Star of International Friendship Order in Gold. Prof Dr Kurt Masur, Gewandhaus director of music, was awarded the Clasp of Honor of the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold. Those receiving the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold included Prof Dr Lothar Rathmann, rector of Karl Marx University in Leipzig. Other persons received the Banner of Labor Order.

Guenter Mittag praised the performance of those given the awards and said: "Our declared and fundamental aim is and remains to do everything for the safeguarding of peace, to do everything for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe." That is why the GDR supports with all its strength and with full commitment the proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev and the entire peace program of the Warsaw Pact states for liberating mankind from the nuclear burden and progressing along the path of comprehensive disarmament.

It is a matter of unqualified implementation of the proposals on the table. "We want to live in peace and work with all our strength for the well-being of the people," the speaker continued. "Everyone can see with his own eyes today what socialism can do for the life of the people. And everyone also knows that much more can be achieved than has been done already. It is our firm position to solve what still needs to be solved. Here we build on the broad democratic participation by all the citizens of our nation, by every working person. Our socialist democracy is not only laid down in the Constitution, in the labor code and in other basic laws. This, our socialist democracy, determines daily life and it is the intention of all of us to make it felt even more day by day." In this connection, it is of the utmost importance for action by everyone that a clear program of social development exists and is being fulfilled in the GDR, Guenter Mittag emphasized.

"We successfully face up to the challenges of the present and the future. We are fighting for high labor productivity through the use of the most up-to-date gains of the scientific-technological revolution as well as by rationalization at every single place of work. At the same time, we are improving the working and living conditions. Not only have we started the race against time -- we are resolved to win it", Guenter Mittag stressed.

Sindermann Bestows Awards 29 Apr

LD300602 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN) -- To mark 1 May, the working people's international militant holiday, meritorious personages and collectives were honored in Berlin on 29 April with high state awards bestowed on them by the Council of State chairman at the request of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers Presidium.

In recognition of their outstanding services for all-around strengthening of the GDR and safeguarding peace, working people from all spheres of public life received the Karl Marx Order, the Star of Friendship Among Nations Order, the Clasp of Honor of the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold, the Patriotic Order of Merit, and the Banner of Labor Order. The orders and certificates were presented on behalf of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, by Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the Council of State and SED Central Committee Politburo member.

Horst Sindermann stated in his address: "The economic upswing we initiated with the decisions of the 8th SED Congress led to the national income doubling from 1986." The performances achieved were an important driving force for the growth of all moral and ethical basic values of socialist society. "Let the opponents of socialism, who have neither a social policy program nor a social policy, hold up their balance sheet of development in capitalism against that. We have no need to 'hide our light under a bush,'" the speaker stated.

"It is high moral values that have moved socialism to the sunny side of life. There is no more unemployment; the human right to work has regard for the dignity of man, his creativity, intelligence and his constructive diligence; robbery of this dignity humiliates him and destroys his human identity. But the highest ideal, for which we are all working, and for which we are all active, is the elimination of war from the life of human history," Horst Sindermann said.

In this time of buildup of nuclear and chemical weapons of mass destruction, it is important to prevent a war and to prevent mankind from plunging into a nuclear inferno. It is a matter of the survival of mankind, he noted. Never before have the ideals of the peace policy of the international working class been shown so clearly and urgently as today. It is truly no historical coincidence that the peace offensive shining upon the life of mankind comes from the Soviet Union. It is our socialist desire to free the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and it is an inherent feature of the German peace state not to allow any more wars to emanate from German soil.

"The danger of war cannot be banished with magic spells -- but with the policy of dialogue and reason and the common struggle of all peace forces, one can keep the European home free of weapons of mass destruction and one can preserve our globe and protect mankind from annihilation, because all of us who are defending life are strong enough to do this," Horst Sindermann stressed.

Honecker Attends Festivities

LD011240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0703 GMT 1 May 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 1 May 87 (ADN) -- The militant demonstration by Berlin citizens for 1 May began at 0900 in the festively adorned Karl Marx Allee. Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership were welcomed with tumultuous applause and cheering.

This year's May demonstration is marked by the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the year of the 750th anniversary of Berlin. An address was given by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council.

Numerous members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo were also in the main reviewing stand, including Prime Minister Willi Stoph, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, Hermann Axen, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer.

Also present were Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Dr Guenther Malenda (DBD) [Democratic Peasant's Party of Germany], chairman of the parties allied to the SED and united in the National Front; Gerald Goetting (CDU); Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach (LDPD) [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany]; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann (NDPD) [National Democratic Party of Germany]; deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Mayor of Berlin Erhard Krack.

A warm welcome was also given to Berhanu Bayeh, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and Ethiopian foreign minister, and Volodia Teitelboim, member of the political commission of the Chilean Communist Party. Other guests were the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR, Army General Petr Lushev, commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) [name and title as received], and Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the military council and chief of the political directorate of the group. [passage omitted]

Long before the start of the demonstration, working people from combines and enterprises had gathered in front of the reviewing stands. Many banners announced new pledges in the socialist competition to successfully continue the unity of economic and social policy. [passage omitted] A large crowd of people lined the procession route. The several-hour-long rally in the heart of the capital was marked by pride in the flourishing of the GDR and confidence in the future.

Again and again, workers, scientists, artists, pupils, and students declared on banners and placards that they would work with all their strength to implement the course of unity in the economic and social policy. [passage omitted]

Tisch Addresses Celebration

LD011213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0820 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 1 May (ADN) -- "This May Day sees us united by the great and creative work for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress on the course of the unity of economic and social policy," stressed Harry Tisch, FDGB National Executive Council chairman and SED Central Committee Politburo member, in his speech at the militant demonstration in Berlin.

"The campaign for a high rate of growth in national economic performance is developing successfully. Outstanding deeds of labor have brought us closer to the goal of producing extra output worth M2.2 billion, and increasing labor productivity by nine percent with more industrial productivity using the strength of the combines." He thanked all working people for their responsible, resourceful work to strengthen the GDR. "High performances are the prerequisites for high social results," said Tisch, referring to the increase in child allowances taking effect today, 1 May, which is a significant service toward the well-being of families. The 11th FDGB Trade Union Congress has made visible the plans for further social progress. Tisch recalled the joint project of the party, trade unions, and Council of Ministers to extend by 1 week, as of 1988, leave for all citizens who are 5 years away from pensionable age and to carry out a further significant rise in pensions. "Thus, it is demonstrated again: In our country, everybody is included in social progress, young people as well as families and elderly citizens."

"The advantages of socialism thus stand out even more clearly. They are demonstrated markedly against the background of lasting and growing mass unemployment and the dismantling of social provision in the world of capital. What is lasting in our country is full employment and social security for all. What is growing in our country is real incomes and social services. This is why we are campaigning under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party for the strengthening of our workers' and peasants' state. This is taking place with the conscious, comprehensive involvement of the working people amid full unfolding of socialist democracy," Tisch stressed.

The speaker assessed the May Day demonstration in the capital city as "a part of the great Berlin anniversary. We are proud of our capital city, which, through the strength of its citizens and of the whole people, has become a beautiful symbol of socialism on German soil. In a few decades, the socialist power of the people has done and achieved more for a better, meaningful existence for the citizens of Berlin and for their material and cultural standard of living than was managed in centuries of the city's earlier history."

"This May Day stands against the background of the great peace offensive that socialism is conducting, to durably safeguard the most important basic human right: the right to life. We energetically support the Soviet Union's proposals for the dismantling all medium-range missiles in Europe. We declare loud and clear: Away with these cursed things! We say: Let us start with the establishment of a corridor free of nuclear weapons in the heart of Europe, on both sides of the dividing line between the military alliances that face each other. A halt must be called to the arms madness. Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals submitted in Prague and Moscow have pointed out further opportunities for this.

"We are resolutely continuing our peace policy and conducting a dialogue with all forces of reason and realism. Their collaboration for an end to the arms race and for disarmament and peaceful cooperation should and must preserve mankind against collapsing in , nuclear self-destruction."

"On this May Day, we reiterate our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union. It has set itself great tasks in fully unfolding the huge material and intellectual potential of the country and strengthening socialism," the speaker emphasized. "Our fraternal greetings go to our friends in the states of the socialist community. We wish them fresh successes in the work of socialist construction for the benefit of their peoples."

The speaker addressed greetings to the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are fighting for national independence and social progress, reiterated anti-imperialist solidarity with the people of Nicaragua, who are defending their revolution, and greeted the patriots of Chile, who are fighting against the Pinochet dictatorship. "We exercise solidarity with the peoples in the south of Africa, who are resisting racist oppression. We demand freedom for Nelson Mandela and all imprisoned patriots."

KOHL SPEECH REITERATES 'CONFRONTATION' COURSE

LD022052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 2 May 87

["Giving Priority to the Course of Confrontation" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin (West), 2 May (ADN) -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl has shown once again that he opposes the basic political realities in Europe arising from the outcome of World War II and postwar developments. The latest proof of this is the speech he made at the opening of the celebrations of the 750th anniversary of Berlin in Berlin (West). What he said there amounted to the fact that in Bonn they are dispensing with a policy of reason and, in contradiction to the spirit of the age, are promoting the course of confrontation. Through the misuse of the anniversary celebrations in Berlin (West), through reaffirmation of Bonn's policy on the redrawing of European borders, through his claim that GDR citizens are not free, and through their incorporation as citizens of the FRG, Kohl assumed the role of a politician who not only boundlessly overestimates his own power, but who also loses sight of the fact that the 1971 Quadripartite Agreement can only function if the FRG recognizes that West Berlin is not a part of the FRG, and cannot be governed by it. Quite apart from the fact that the FRG mass media cannot do other than point out that the Berlin celebrations are an extremely inappropriate occasion on which to fan nationalism in the FRG. This fact seems to have been grasped by those who very quietly played the FRG national anthem on that day and also by those who revealed in the press that the young participants in the opening ceremony had to be persuaded for days to play the anthem in that place and on that occasion.

WEST BERLIN MAYOR DECLINES KRACK INVITATION

LD291858 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin (West) Mayor Eberhard Diepgen announced in the West Berlin House of Representatives today that he would not be accepting an invitation from Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack to the international meeting of mayors in Berlin in June to mark the city's 750th anniversary celebrations. Diepgen did not say how he would respond to the invitation to attend the state ceremony to mark the city's anniversary in October.

GDR, FRG ENVIRONMENT MINISTRIES DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD292252 Hamburg DPA in German 1553 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Bonn/Berlin (DPA) -- Two days of talks by experts from the GDR Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management for Environment, Nature Conservation, and Reactor Safety Ministry, which began in East Berlin on Wednesday, are to concentrate on closer cooperation in environmental protection desired by the two sides. It was stated in Bonn that this is the 13th round of talks on the subject. This aim is the conclusion of a cooperation agreement and a ruling that would allow the inclusion of scientists and specialists in West Berlin. [passage omitted]

STRELETZ RECEIVES SOVIET BALTIC FLEET DELEGATION

AU031644 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [24 April] a delegation of the squadron of the USSR Baltic Fleet that is currently visiting Rostock was welcomed in the Ministry of National Defense. On behalf of Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and national defense minister, Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister and chief of the main staff of the National People's Army (NVA), received Vice Admiral Vitaliy Ivanov, chief of the Baltic Fleet, for a cordial talk.

Col Gen Streletz expressed the conviction that the stay of the Soviet squadron will give new stimuli to the further consolidation of the close comradeship-in-class and arms. Side by side with their comrades-in-arms the NVA members are reliably fulfilling their assignment for the protection of peace and socialism. This is shown by the exemplary results achieved in political and combat training by the end of the first training semester by the soldiers of the German worker-peasant state.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General Horst Bruenner, deputy minister of national defense, and Admiral Wilhelm Ehm. Present was Colonel General Vladimir Meretskoy, deputy commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the GDR's NVA.

On the same day the delegation members paid their respect at the Berlin-Treptow Monument to the Soviet heroes who gave their lives for the destruction of Hitlerite fascism.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON ETHIOPIAN MINISTER'S VISITBegins Talks With Fischer

LD281430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1310 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 Apr (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer and Berhanu Bayeh, foreign ministers of the GDR and Ethiopia, respectively, started official talks in Berlin this afternoon.

Berhanu Bayeh honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial this morning. Afterward he went on a sightseeing tour of the city, during which he saw the sights of 750 years of Berlin.

This evening, Oskar Fischer will host a dinner in the Unter den Linden Palace in honor of the representative from the East African country.

Views World Situation, Ties

LD282052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 Apr (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh began official talks today at the Foreign Ministry in Berlin. Oskar Fischer and Berhanu Bayeh discussed current basic questions and exchanged views on the further shaping of bilateral relations. They briefed each other on developments in their countries.

Berhanu Bayeh congratulated the GDR on its successful efforts in the creation of a modern socialist economy. He explained Ethiopia's struggle to overcome drought, hunger, and centuries of backwardness. It is good to know that the GDR and the other socialist states are firmly on Ethiopia's side in this.

The ministers expressed satisfaction about the broad and dynamic development of the bilateral relations between the GDR and Ethiopia.

The regular and intensive dialogue at a high level between the SED and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and between the governments of the two states have contributed to the development of an atmosphere of friendship and trust in the cooperation between the two sides. They noted with satisfaction that a comprehensive treaty system has developed on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 1979, which extends to all important spheres of social life.

The two foreign ministers expressed concern about the continuing complicated and aggravated world situation. They noted in agreement that there nevertheless remain opportunities to safeguard lasting peace and to free mankind of nuclear weapons by the end of the century. This, however, requires a fresh approach to the shaping of international relations.

Oskar Fischer and Berhanu Bayeh stressed in this connection that the GDR and Ethiopia fully and completely support the Soviet proposals for the conclusion of an agreement on eliminating all medium-range missiles in Europe, and in particular Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposals in Prague and Moscow, and will do their utmost for their implementation.

Oskar Fischer informed his Ethiopian guest about the GDR's concrete contribution to this. Berhanu Bayeh underlined the great importance of safeguarding world peace also for a political solution to the problems in the Horn of Africa.

Toasts Fischer at Dinner

AU031809 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 87 p 2

[Toast by Ethiopian Foreign Affairs Minister Berhanu Bayeh at dinner given by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, in Berlin on 28 April, entitled "Side by Side With All Forces That Are Committed to World Peace"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fischer, dear comrades and friends:

First of all I would like to express my special pleasure and appreciation for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to me and the members of my delegation since our arrival in the beautiful city of Berlin, the capital of the GDR.

I am greatly honored by the friendly and encouraging words that my brother and comrade, Oskar Fischer, said about revolutionary Ethiopia, about the efforts to build socialism, and about the revolutionary leadership in Ethiopia.

The excellent relations between our two countries, which are founded on common ideological standpoints and obligations and were consolidated in the years of joint struggle aimed at realizing the high socialist goals, are beyond general description. We not only appreciate the high level of relations between our two countries but also we highly value our friendship with the GDR, which we want to develop further at the highest level.

It is the main purpose of this visit, as well as of the visits of the highest representatives of our states and parties which took place earlier, to exchange views and opinions on the status of the bilateral, regional, and international situation and to seek possibilities to further improve cooperation, and to promote the ideals of friendship, democracy, and peace. The cordial and friendly talks we had today are a convincing expression of the desire and the determination of both countries to continue to further deepen our relations in all spheres of building socialism and to intensify our joint efforts to preserve peace and security in the world.

The relatively short time it took the GDR to become a developed socialist state and a bulwark for the peoples who are fighting for freedom and independence is really exemplary. The GDR's support for liberation movements and for the peoples who fight for justice and socioeconomic liberation was not only for the good of those fighting but also met with worldwide admiration.

Comrade Minister, since Ethiopia and the GDR established friendly relations, the all-round cooperation between the two countries has developed to the benefit of their peoples. The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation which has been signed between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia is an important landmark in the strengthening of the friendly ties which characterize the level of our relations in such a gratifying way.

Thanks to these relations, and thanks to cooperation with the GDR, a number of significant joint development projects have yielded their first results, thus contributing to the efforts of the revolutionary government to open up national resources to generally enhance the well-being of the Ethiopian people. The cement works at Mugher, the textile combine at Kombolcha, and the edible oil factory at Bahir Dar, as well as many other important projects are convincing proof of the fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

At this point I would like to convey the heartfelt thanks of the WPE, the Government, and the people of Ethiopia for the comprehensive support given by the GDR during the revolution and the 1984-85 drought disaster.

I am pleased to be able to tell you that the strategy and measures adopted by the WPE, and the revolutionary Government of Ethiopia for overcoming the crisis proved effective and successful. Millions of human lives were saved, and the majority of the 500,000 people resettled are not only in a position to provide for their own food but also produce more than they need for themselves.

In addition to that, plans for supplying ourselves with food and for general development have been successfully implemented. In this connection, the program for creating villages must be mentioned. Despite the strong outcry of the Western mass media, 5.7 million people were settled in village communities in less than 2 years.

We are convinced that our comrades in the GDR have attentively followed the course and progress of the Ethiopian revolution as well as the challenges it faced. Therefore, there is no need to detail the remarkable achievements we have attained in the past few years. It is important, however, for me to emphasize the significant level we have reached in transferring the power to the working people of Ethiopia so as to crown our efforts to ensure the national democratic development with success.

Dear comrades and friends, as you certainly know, the Ethiopian people have only recently adopted a Constitution which was broadly discussed, amended, and enriched by the active participation of the people. This historic document was approved by 81 percent of the population. After a long and eventful history, the Ethiopian people have been given a profoundly democratic Constitution which will now determine the lives of the people. Following this we have arrived at the threshold of the creation of the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia, which is to embody all democratic ideals for which the broad masses of Ethiopia have long been fighting.

Comrade Minister, the international situation is deteriorating day by day because of the arrogant militaristic policy that imperialism pursues in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. The policy of aggression and neoglobalism of the United States is in stark contrast to the intensive efforts of the forces of peace throughout the world to free mankind from all weapons of mass destruction, both nuclear and conventional. Ethiopia condemns the warmongering policy of imperialism with determination and will continue to fight side by side with all forces committed to world peace and international security.

As an active member of the Nonaligned Movement and a country which has taken the path of socialist development, Ethiopia has spared no efforts to contribute to the preservation of world peace, understanding, and cooperation. Together with all peace-loving, democratic, and progressive forces, Ethiopia will continue to pursue the goal of bringing about disarmament and detente and will work for the creation of a climate of international confidence and security. Peace must prevail over war. All states, large or small, must join forces in shaping the world in a way which allows us to live happily in it.

In this connection, Socialist Ethiopia strongly welcomes the different Soviet peace proposals aimed at improving the international situation, especially the program for eliminating nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons by the year 2000. The proposal to eliminate the intermediate-range missiles in Europe, submitted at the Reykjavik summit meeting, and other initiatives that would lead to strengthening the security in Europe are of great significance.

Socialist Ethiopia also appreciates the GDR's determination to work for strengthening peace both on a regional and international level; therefore, I am convinced that our two countries will continue to cooperate in firm solidarity to safeguard world peace and international security. I am optimistic that the struggle for disarmament and world peace, which is gaining more and more encouraging support in the capitalist world, will ultimately yield the desired result.

I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink:

- to the lasting friendship between our peoples,
- to the health of our two leaders,
- to the well-being and flourishing of the people of the GDR linked with us in fraternal alliance,
- to the health of Comrade Fischer and of all those present.

Receives Fischer's Dinner Toast

AU040840 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 87 p 2

[Toast by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer given at dinner in honor of Berhanu Bayeh, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, in Berlin on 28 April, entitled "Fruitful Relations Have Developed Between Our Countries"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Minister:

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you, dear Comrade Berhanu, and those accompanying you once more very warmly.

In the spirit of the regular friendly meetings between the highest representatives of our parties and states, Comrades Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam, your official visit also reflects the close and trusting relations by which the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia are linked.

On the firm basis of the November 1979 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia, fruitful political, economic, and cultural-scientific relations have developed between our states.

This and other agreements and accords concluded in nearly all spheres present manifold opportunities for further deepening the relations which are used by both sides to their mutual advantage with initiative and prudence. It is good that special importance is attached to the relations between the two parties, as is being demonstrated by Comrade Horst Dohls' visit to Ethiopia these days. Today's talks, too -- I think I am entitled to say that -- have given new impulses to the intensification of our cooperation. Progress against the imperialist policy of arms buildup and confrontation are characteristic of the foreign policy of our two countries.

In the nuclear age, the victory of peace over war is the most important precondition for the fact that problems such as hunger, economic backwardness, dangers to the environment, and natural catastrophes, including draught, can be overcome. The 11th SED Congress, at which Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam was a guest, outlined the GDR's development until the year 2000 by the resolutions it adopted. For their implementation we need peace, peace, and once again peace. Only if the arms race can be halted and there is a real switch toward disarmament will the people be assured of a tomorrow.

The concrete and courageous proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist states are based on this. Efforts to start an effective reduction of arms currently center on the conclusion of an agreement, proposed by the Soviet side, on the complete elimination of USSR and U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe, that part of the world with the highest concentration of weapons and troops of all types. Is it not significant that the same people who only recently demanded the unconditional acceptance of the zero option in intermediate-range missiles in Europe by the Soviet Union are thinking up one excuse after another? They are obviously not interested in disarmament but rather they want to continue stocking their arsenals with nuclear weapons of every class. But here in Europe, where the door is to be opened for disarmament, the change toward fewer weapons is required without ifs or buts.

The socialist states support concluding agreements providing for strict control on the weapons that are destined to be eliminated and scrapped. At the same time, they advocate measures to control the remaining missiles and launching equipment on both sides until they are eliminated, in keeping with the wishes and desires of all peoples who want to enter the new millennium without nuclear weapons. And our readiness for disarmament does not exclude any type of weapon.

This is how means that have so far been spent in an unproductive way for arms could be made available for solving the great problems of mankind.

The creation of a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe -- as proposed by the GDR and CSSR to the FRG Government -- would be an effective contribution to reducing the most dangerous mass destruction weapons on both sides of the dividing line between the two most powerful military alliances in the world which dispose of the most modern war technology.

The realization of this initiative -- we are sure -- would help reduce the confrontation between them, to increase confidence and security, and promote the creation of similar zones in all parts of the planet.

Esteemed Comrade Minister, the work of the Nonaligned Movement and of the OAU, in which your country plays an outstanding role, is closely linked with the problems on the solution of which the survival of mankind depends. There is an indivisible connection between the preservation of world peace, reducing and eliminating regional conflicts, and stabilizing the political and economic situation in the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Realizing this, it must be the concern of all those who are committed to a peaceful and happy future of the peoples to oppose the forces of confrontation and arms race with determination. The political dialogue is an indispensable means in working patiently toward a peaceful balance of interests and in encouraging and strengthening the forces of reason and realism all over the world.

Comrade Minister, the continued attempts by imperialist forces to keep their hands on Africa do not allow your grief-stricken continent to find peace. South Africa's apartheid regime is the main obstacle to a peaceful and successful development in the region.

Therefore, we support the efforts of the oppressed masses of people in South Africa to eliminate apartheid as well as the struggle for independence of the Namibian people and the struggle of the Frontline States against the imperialist policy of destabilization with undiminished solidarity. This we have again stated with great emphasis on the occasion of the visit of the goodwill mission of the Frontline States of southern Africa to the GDR.

As in the south of the continent, the GDR deems it important to secure a stable and lasting peace in the Horn of Africa. We appreciate Ethiopia's policy of good-neighborliness on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and condemn all attempts to disrupt the peaceful development and cooperation of the peoples in this region by fanning tensions.

Esteemed Comrade Berhanu, our own historical experiences have taught us that many difficulties and obstacles have to be overcome on the way to social progress. You can be proud of what has been achieved in your country, especially in the education and health sector, as well as in developing the industrial basis of the national economy. The greatest source of strength is your people who feel that ultimately they are going to reap the fruit of their work and the international solidarity with the struggle against hunger, diseases, backwardness, and internal and external reaction.

For the first time in Ethiopia's history, the government, together with the people, is determined to liberate the country for good from the terrible scourge of draught.

I note with pleasure that by setting up industrial projects, through the delivery of modern farm machinery, and not least by providing assistance in the training of national cadres, the GDR is successfully contributing to shaping the socioeconomic bases for the new Ethiopia. Dear Ethiopian comrades, let me assure you that the GDR, which from the beginning has stood at the side of the Ethiopian revolution in solidarity, will continue to be a loyal friend to your people.

Dear Comrade Berhanu, please allow me to wish the Ethiopian people more successes in their further revolutionary development under the leadership of the WPE.

I ask you, dear friends, to raise your glasses and drink with me:

- to the firm friendship between our states and peoples,
- to peace, understanding among peoples, and anti-imperialist solidarity,
- to your health, Comrade Minister, and to the well-being of all those present.

Signs Cooperation Agreement

LD302317 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 30 Apr (ADN) -- The official talks between the foreign ministers of the GDR and Ethiopia, Oskar Fischer and Berhanu Bayeh, continued today with a discussion of current international political questions and the prospects for future cooperation between the two countries. After their talks, Fischer and Berhanu signed an agreement between the two countries' foreign ministries on cooperation for the period 1987-90.

The Ethiopian guest today visited the state border with Berlin (West), and places of interest in the GDR capital, including the Pergamon Museum and the television tower. He signed the capital's Golden Book at Berlin's town hall.

At the end of the day Berhanu Bayeh will attend a concert at the Berlin Schauspielhaus.

Holds Talks With Stoph

LD292232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh for a friendly talk today.

The two sides expressed their determination to resolutely continue the struggle for peace and disarmament. They both expressed their support for the USSR's proposals, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague and Moscow, on key issues of arms limitation and disarmament in the global and European framework. The GDR, Willi Stoph said, will continue to stand in solidarity at the side of the peoples of Africa who are waging a difficult struggle for their national and economic independence, for social progress, and against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

During the talk the two politicians noted with satisfaction that their mutually friendly relations, particularly economic cooperation, are at a high level. They received fresh impetus from the talks and agreements between Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam in April 1986. Thus a considerable increase in trade between the two countries is planned in 1987. Willi Stoph said the GDR will continue to participate in the future in more industrialized projects of importance for Ethiopia.

Discusses Arms With Krenz

LD292258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, SED Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of State, today received Berhan Bayeh, Ethiopian foreign minister and WPE Politburo member, for friendly talks on behalf of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State.

Egon Krenz assessed the visit of the Ethiopian foreign minister as an expression of the common interest in the intensification of the exchange of opinions on current international questions and the extension of the close and friendly relations between both parties and states.

According to Krenz, the GDR takes as its starting point the fact that currently there is a chance in the area of disarmament for taking a first significant step by the speedy signing of a treaty on the removal of all medium-range missiles in Europe toward liberating Europe from these terrible means of mass destructions. This chance, must, in the opinion of the GDR, be taken up without ifs or buts. It is working with all its strength, together with the USSR, and the other countries of the socialist community, as well as with all states, peoples and forces who want peace, for radical steps toward arms limitation and disarmament.

Egon Krenz and Berhanu Bayeh stressed that the GDR and Ethiopia fully and completely support the USSR's latest proposals made in Prague and Moscow. They emphasized with satisfaction that the socialist states are not skirting around any type of weapon in their exertions for an end to the arms race and for disarmament, and are standing up resolutely for effective verification [kontrolle] of disarmament.

The two politicians expressed the view that regional centers of tension and conflict such as the Horn of Africa put a strain on the countries affected while at the same time threatening peaceful coexistence among peoples and world peace. A political solution must be found in every case.

Egon Krenz and Berhanu Bayeh honored the active role of the Movement of Nonaligned states for peace and development. Egon Krenz highly rated Ethiopia's resourceful work for these goals.

The interlocutors affirmed the desire to consistently continue the good development in relations between the GDR and Ethiopia and to deepen cooperation for the benefit of both peoples.

Meets Honecker During March

LD011249 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0844 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Berlin 1 May 87 ADN -- During the demonstration to mark the international militant day of celebration by the working people, there was a cordial meeting between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Berhanu Bayeh, Ethiopian foreign minister and WPE Central Committee Politburo member.

Berhanu Bayeh conveyed warmest greetings from Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. Erich Honecker asked the foreign minister to convey to Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian party and state leadership, and the Ethiopian people best wishes for the further successful advance of the Ethiopian revolution. He gave assurances that the GDR would continue in the future to stand firmly on Socialist Ethiopia's side.

Departs Berlin 3 May

LD031605 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 May (ADN) -- Socialist Ethiopia Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh concluded his official visit to the GDR today. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport he was bid a warm farewell by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Leading staff members of the Foreign Ministry and (Lemma Gutema), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to the GDR, were also present.

Prior to this there was a final meeting between Oskar Fischer and Berhanu Bayeh. They jointly assessed that the visit has contributed toward further deepening the close fraternal relations between the two states.

STOPH RECEIVES SUDANESE HEALTH MINISTER

LD292131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN) -- Today in Berlin, GDR Premier Willi Stoph expressed his deep concern about the dangers arising from the still unsettled Middle East conflict. In a talk with Sudanese Health Minister Dr Husayn Abu Salih, the two politicians stated the concurring positions of the GDR and the Republic of the Sudan favoring the convening of an international Middle East conference. All interested states, including the PLO, should take part in such a conference under the auspices of the United Nations. The GDR supports the USSR's proposal to establish a preparatory committee on this within the framework of the UN Security Council.

Referring to the GDR's peace policy, Willi Stoph said the GDR unreservedly supports the Soviet Union's latest proposals for the withdrawal of medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles from Europe and thus the reduction of the danger of a nuclear inferno. Closely connected with this was the GDR's proposal to the FRG on the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

The two sides stressed that relations in various spheres -- some with long-standing traditions -- exist between the GDR and the Republic of the Sudan, for example in the spheres of the economy, cultural and scientific cooperation and the health sector, and stated their readiness to expand them further. An important step toward this would be taken with the signing of the health protocol for 1987/89.

DELEGATION MEETS PLO HEADS AT PNC CONFERENCE

Receives Greetings for Honecker

AU021822 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 87 p 7

[Excerpt] Algiers (ADN) -- On Thursday [23 April] Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO Political Department, affirmed the PLO's high appreciation for the GDR's solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people for their legitimate rights.

In a talk with the GDR delegation staying in Algiers for the PNC conference, the politician extended greetings on behalf of the PLO leadership to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council. Faruq Qaddumi assessed Erich Honecker's greetings message to the PNC and the participation of a GDR delegation in the conference as more proof of the GDR's consistent support for the Palestinian people. [passage omitted]

Reemphasizes PLO Support

AU241430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 87 p 5

[Excerpt] Algiers (ADN/ND) -- At Tuesday's [21 April] meeting of the Palestine National Council [PNC] in Algiers, representatives of numerous states and parties reaffirmed their solidarity and support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people. Ernst-Otto Schwabe, GDR delegation head and chief editor of the monthly HORIZONT, emphasized before the forum that the GDR will continue to advocate the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including the right to self-determination and to establishing a state of their own.

The idea to call an international Middle East conference under UN auspices is gaining more and more ground, the speaker said. In this conference the PLO is to take part as an equal partner along with all parties interested. The GDR supports this idea as well as the proposal to form a preparation committee for a Middle East conference within the framework of the Security Council. The current talks of the Palestine National Council, aimed at reestablishing the unity within the Palestinian ranks and at elaborating a joint political stance, are viewed by the GDR as an essential Palestinian contribution on the way to calling such a conference, Ernst-Otto Schwabe stated. [passage omitted]

KADAR HOLDS TRADITIONAL MAY DAY INTERVIEW

LD011139 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 1 May 87

[Interview with MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar by Geza Foldvari at the May Day celebrations in Budapest -- live]

[Text] [Foldvari] I greet MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar with great affection and respect. Comrade Kadar, it is by now tradition that every year you speak to our listeners and viewers. We now ask you to do the same.

[Kadar] First of all, on behalf of the Central Committee, I sincerely greet the listeners and viewers, newspaper readers, and media workers, on the occasion of 1 May. On the great international day of our people, of our working class, I greet those taking part in the Budapest 1 May parade, leading collectives, leading workers, all those in the parade, those parading in the various parts of the country and the whole working nation.

This holiday today is a beautiful one, even the weather is favorable. Everyone can see and sense the mood and atmosphere of the ceremony. I speak without going into details.

I began 1 May yesterday in Budapest's 13th District, at a factory in Angyalfold, and I spoke about serious issues. We are in a situation where we must first and foremost count on work for development, and that must be seen in all our actions. The experiences of recent times tell us that for a more dynamic development, and for all our aims to be achieved, we must work more effectively.

I do not like the phrase: to work more. I would rather say: effectively. Leaders, national leaders, works leaders, and all workers, must get down to the questions of work that will take us forward. We must get down to it not just with our hands but with our minds, too. We must look for the path that will take everyone forward.

Our party's Central Committee and our administration are working seriously in order that we may find the path of socialist development leading out of the present difficult situation. I stress: The path of socialist development is to perform more effective work in such a way that it is in harmony with our socialist principles, endeavors and objectives.

In recent times you must have heard, seen, and read many times that the situation is difficult. Well, this is true, naturally, but our situation is such that there are many things we can still rely on. We have already achieved significant development, our production equipment is considerably more developed than previously, we have socialist achievements, in people's welfare we have attained tolerable results, and according to my deep conviction, relying on the achievements so far we shall find the path of socialist development from our present difficulties.

We must rely on many things, but I will not detail them here. In my opinion our main strength and support is the mood of the country, which can be felt here -- the unity that is virtually tangible between our party and our people regarding our socialist objectives. If we keep this in mind and begin from there, we shall continue to advance on the road of development. First of all we must produce, and then afterwards, distribute. (We must choose this proper sequence).

Now, this is the way our people feel. It is in this mood that they celebrate 1 May. I also felt yesterday among the workers in the factory that there is commitment and confidence. Within myself also and in our Central Committee and our administration, this is how we look at the problems.

This festival is at the same time our people's greeting to those who live beyond our frontiers -- to the Soviet Union, to the peoples of the socialist countries and to the people struggling in the capitalist world, struggling for progress. Beyond this, it is our greeting to all those people who understand that there is one fundamental condition for the further advance of humanity, for its progress: a calmer, more settled international situation and a more stable peace.

The prospects for this have improved in recent times. The Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact and the socialist countries, with their initiatives -- with the slogan of mutual security, control, disarmament, and arms reduction -- have created a situation wherein the possibility of more serious agreements have come within reach. This now depends entirely on the other side.

So, what we want is socialism, a better life, development, peace and security -- lasting security, a more stable security, a better life -- and we still bring this to realization. Our greeting goes to the Soviet Union, whose new endeavors are known by the whole world. We greet them cordially; we wish them, as well as all other peoples building socialism and every well-intentioned, peace-loving person in the world total success. This is the greeting of our people. I would like our small country and our people to be perceived this way: that it stands in its own place and that is where it will stand. All those forces and endeavors that wish to promote peace and progress can also count on our people. This is the real message of our 1 May -- that is, its mood and its atmosphere. With this approach we look toward our weekdays. Thank you for this opportunity.

[Foldvari] Comrade Kadar, you always say upon meeting and parting: I wish you good health. Allow me, on behalf of all of us, to take my leave of you with this: Thank you for the interview and I wish you good health.

[Kadar] I also thank you and wish you, too, and all those who are watching and listening, health and the appropriate attitude and prosperity on the occasion of 1 May. Thank you for this opportunity. I wish you all the best.

'CONFLICTS' IN ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING EXAMINED

AU290659 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Apr 87 p 7

[Article by correspondent Jeno Farago: "Our Conflicts"]

[Text] The manager of one enterprise in northern Hungary spoke on the radio about the economic restructuring and said, among other things, that they would get rid of more than 100 administrative personnel by means of personnel reductions. Asked by the reporter whether these employees would not be hurt, the manager answered almost in defiance: "If they get hurt, well, they get hurt; that should be our biggest problem."

The firmness with which the manager spoke in favor of a reduction in personnel is no doubt attractive. Less attractive, however, is the way and the ease with which he dealt with people who are in a difficult situation. [paragraph continues]

The dilemma facing these people is more difficult than reducing it to a mere question of hurt. Managers should rather concentrate on whether they can succeed in making these people understand the reasons behind the necessary personnel reduction and a change in place of work, and on the way to ensure new jobs for these people. If we disregard the individual or group conflicts that derive from restructuring, or regard them as private affairs, we will hinder the implementation of and strengthen the opposition to the restructuring program. The above-mentioned example, which is hardly exceptional, shows that the way inevitable conflicts in the new economic tasks should be handled and solved has not yet been understood everywhere, and there are also historical precedents behind this state of affairs.

We kept delaying the implementation of economic and social changes for which the time was ripe; we lacked the courage to take the steps. Living for decades under the illusion that, in socialism, we were advancing on the road of economic and social development without obstacles, cracks, and retreats also contributed to our hesitation. We still believed this at a time when the world economic crisis was already at our doorsteps and the time was ripe for action. When we finally recognized the urgent need for inevitable changes, our fear of conflicts of interest acted as a brake on our willingness to act. Now that the need to act is burning our hands, whether we like it or not we have to accept the need to solve the contradictions; we must learn to live with previously unknown disturbing conflicts, and work hard to solve them. Refusal to accept all this means a sudden halt and an even greater lagging behind the fast technological progress that is going on in the world.

In the past 3 decades we have not denied and have even openly declared that socialist development is not free of contradictions. Creating the new society is a long process of elimination of contradictions, even if these are not antagonistic ones. There is no permanent balance established once and for all in socialism, either; at the most there is such a balance only on a temporary basis. Development and the subsequent changes always upset the existing balance, and progress always becomes possible only as a result of the elimination of these contradictions. Although this concept has been true for decades, we spoke less about the fact that conflicts are inherent in eliminating contradictions. Refusing to accept that and delays in tackling the subject have led to an accumulation and intensification of these contradictions and created tensions which must be eliminated without delay.

Our difficulties are increased by the fact that we are facing conflicts that have so far been unknown, among them some that we thought were only characteristic of the capitalist system; their mere presentation to public opinion and their -- not painless -- elimination often lead to lack of understanding and to opposition. Another source of our difficulties lies in the fact that, together with the acceptance of these conflicts, we also have to learn how to handle them. And since in socialist society we cannot rely merely on the automatic presence of economic rules, we have to find socialist solutions to our problems, we have to couple the economic regulations and firm measures with the shaping of a new attitude -- in short, we have to win hundreds of thousands of millions of people over to changes that are not always popular.

In addition to reasons connected with making a living that affects individual people, large-scale ideological reasons can also hinder us in implementing quick and firm changes. An example of these reasons is the concept that having debates at most but not conflicts is a clear sign of unity -- as conflicts are signs of a breakdown of this unity. If such an "ideal" situation were really associated with national unity, we would have to give up any changes whose implementation could lead to a sharp confrontation of interests from the start. In addition, a lack of conflicts cannot be identified with unity because hushing up and delaying solutions means only pseudo-unity (or not even that much). [paragraph continues]

The existence of conflicts should be accepted and tackled according to the possibilities, but if we do not succeed in solving them in the course of progress, elimination of such conflicts at a later date -- even if more painful -- is still better than postponing such action, a process that can indeed weaken and undermine unity and the general consensus by accumulating tensions and backwardness.

In dealing with conflicts we have to take into account that elimination of conflicts means burdens and sometimes even sacrifices, and we have to prepare ourselves to accept these sacrifices. We should openly say who is carrying greater burdens and who is carrying lesser burdens, and which strata of the population should be protected from even a fairly small shock due to their weak ability to bear burdens. This relatively more just distribution of burdens is in harmony with the socialist humanism born in the principle of social justice.

A time like this, when reorganization, the rehabilitation or even liquidation of inefficient enterprises, and the reduction of state subsidies -- something that also affects consumers -- temporarily makes living conditions difficult and gives particular opportunities for misinterpreting socialist humanism. It is possible that, as a result of all this, we recoil from taking justified steps and delay making decisions that are due. Those who are particularly affected by the changes -- for example, reorganizations, dismissals, forced changes in the place of work, and a decrease in incomes -- protest in the name of socialist humanism. But it also happens -- and the manager's attitude mentioned in the introduction to this article attests to it -- that measures are indeed carried out without conscience and human consideration, disregarding that decisions are made concerning the fate of people. In such cases solidarity expressed in words is still not enough; the fate of those dismissed should be followed with attention, and they should be assisted in finding new employment. Only such solutions to the emerging conflicts can lead to a correct attitude toward socialist humanism, a concept that does not exclude a temporary setback suffered by an individual. This concept, however, makes it clear that this temporary setback is for the benefit of a higher, community interest and, since the individual who has suffered a temporary setback is also a member of this community, he will eventually be compensated for this sacrifice -- in other words, the sacrifice he is making is also made in his own interest.

Every concept and practice based on misinterpretation of socialist humanism delays and hinders the implementation of the necessary changes and causes tensions. Therefore, we cannot regard the structural changes that are going on in the people's economy today as mere economic tasks. All these changes have a political and social content and affect the fate of people. Therefore, in solving these tasks we should evaluate the economic, political, and social effects in their entirety and in an indivisible way, and use the educational activity of shaping the political attitude of the people as a driving force in finding solutions to these tasks.

And with this we have arrived at the issue that accepting conflicts and successfully eliminating them is inconceivable without more democracy. Openness, the need to present problems and dilemmas openly and to involve the greatest possible masses in finding solutions, is the prerequisite for this greater democracy. This is so, not only because it is advisable to couple the wisdom of the masses with that of the leading bodies, but also because everyone involved in the joint search for solutions will also become an expert and a committed partner in the implementation of these solutions. And if we consider the large number of radical changes ahead of us -- because, lacking the desirable turning point, we are still only at the very beginning of implementing the economic tasks stipulated in the 13th MSZMP Congress Decisions -- we can justifiably ask the following question: In addition to objective causes, to what extent do ideological causes delay the implementation of the necessary changes? [paragraph continues]

And if we are talking about this, the following questions are also justified: Are we using enough energy and time to deeply implant in people's awareness the new type of thinking, on economic attitude, our lagging behind the developed countries of the world, and also the related tasks? Do we argue enough and do we leave enough time for the new things to be adequately considered? Is not the time that elapses between decisions and implementation too short? Are we indeed making maximum use of the possibilities of openness and democracy in the course of preparing our decisions?

It has often been proved that there is nothing wrong with the workers' capacity for understanding, and that the weaknesses of preparatory activity are to be blamed for the lack of understanding. Today one has to be aware of complex economic connections and a mass of domestic and international information in order to understand the reasons behind the inevitable changes and the ways to implement these changes. And all this at a time when our backwardness in economic activity often places a double burden on us, and we have insufficient time and energy for learning and orientation, when we are talking about changes that have an unfavorable effect on the personal fate of individuals, people who otherwise are not interested in economic subjects also wish to know the reasons behind this type of change. And this is the way it should be, because people cannot be made to accept even an emergency situation by means of rules and general declarations. Therefore, today there is a much greater need for propaganda and agitation work that enriches economic knowledge, shapes an attitude, and presents the economic and social connections of these changes than in the period of calm development. It is impossible to make people accept measures with conviction and stand by them if those affected as well as those who should explain and represent them do not clearly see the reasons, circumstances, and goals of these measures. In this respect democracy not only means that we guarantee the possibilities and rights for information and intervention, but also that we ensure all the conditions necessary for understanding the measures and changes needed and the time necessary to understand them, as well as adequate information and the possibility of debates in an organized way.

No doubt economic requirements are dictating the fast pace of activity. Initiatives and risk-taking can be accompanied by mistakes -- we used to say -- and thus, we do not deny everyone the right to make mistakes. However, we cannot make mistakes in one thing: Courageous initiatives and radical changes can lead to results only if they meet with the active agreement of the masses. Conflicts that affect individuals and groups can be eliminated only within this general consensus. To achieve this understanding and consensus is not an exclusively economic task, nor is it only a political one, but a simultaneous joint task of the two sectors. And nothing less than the further development of our socialist society depends on the implementation of this task.

BRIEFS

STATISTICAL HANDBOOK ISSUED -- Budapest, April 16 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Statistical Office has issued a pocketbook which sums up facts and figures about the country last year. In the first part the book records changes in the number and composition of the population, shedding light on employment, income and consumption, housing and the surroundings, social welfare, supplies, health care, education, scientific research, computer technology in application, public education and sports. The second part deals with economic indicators of the national income. An appendix surveys Hungary's system of state administration and the country's geographical and climatic conditions. The part devoted to international facts and figures serves as a basis of comparison with the principal processes of the world economy. The booklet will shortly be available in English, German and Russian. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 16 Apr 87 LD]

MAY DAY: SOLIDARITY-GOVERNMENT CLASHES, SPEECHES

'Serious' Scuffle in Warsaw

LD011324 Hamburg DPA in German 1231 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Warsaw (DPA) -- Attempts by the opposition to organize independent May Day demonstrations after church services in several Polish towns were stifled by a large police presence. During a serious short scuffle in Warsaw, police and plainclothes officers pounced on a column that had started to move, after a service in the Stanislaw-Kosta Church, behind a large banner of the banned Solidarity trade union.

Several people were arrested before the service or during the short demonstration, including the first German television correspondent, Ruediger Hofmann, and his team. The journalists, who were not even allowed into the church, were released after around 2 hours. The church was surrounded by a dense cordon of police long before the start of the mass. A short distance from the church, mounted police and a water cannon were also seen. However, these were not used.

Although descriptions of all those wanting to go to the service were taken and many were not allowed through, several thousand people turned up. To repeated applause, Father Pawel Piotrowski spoke against the "politicization of work" in socialism. On the grounds of the Stanislaw-Kosta Church is the grave of priest Jerzy Popielusko, who was murdered by secret servicemen.

In Gdansk the chairman of the banned Solidarity movement, Lech Walesa, called on his supporters after a service in St Brygida Church not to make "unnecessary sacrifices" and not to be drawn into an argument with the "forces of reaction". It is known that the police are fully deployed in the city. One day the leadership will have to pay for this. There appear to have been no incidents in Gdansk. In a declaration to the press Walesa assured them that the power, which describes itself as workers' power, is afraid. Only reforms and the permitting again of trade union pluralism and Solidarity can change the situation in Poland. [passage omitted]

'Anti-Solidarity' Sweep, Arrests

AU011422 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 (AFP) -- Polish police Friday arrested nearly 200 demonstrators in a nationwide anti-Solidarity sweep and used clubs on people who took part in counter-rallies to official May Day celebrations. Sources told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that most counter-rallies tried to form after morning masses in six cities that were the subject of heavy police surveillance.

In Warsaw, club-wielding police cordoned off Saint Stanislas Church and prevented church-goers from entering the building. Several arrests were made. Later, about 1,000 faithful were allowed into the church. Informed sources said, two people were injured.

In the southwest city of Wroclaw, police arrested over 100 people among about 500 Solidarity supporters who tried to stage a counterdemonstration, according to opposition sources. Demonstrators shouted "Gestapo" at the police. Wladyslaw Frasyuniuk and Jozef Pinior, members of Solidarity's Provisional Council (TRS), and two former clandestine leaders of the outlawed union, Eugeniusz Szumiejko and Marek Muszynski, were among the arrested.

At the northern port of Gdansk, Solidarity-leader Lech Walesa told about 1,000 demonstrators at Saint Brigitte Church, the parish church of the Gdansk shipyard, to break up and warned them against "useless sacrifices". The church was surrounded by police.

"For the fifth year, Workers' Day celebrations take place amidst battalions of riot police," Mr. Walesa said. He accused the government of being "obsessed by fear" and of "hiding behind its police forces". Fundamental rights and union liberties must be respected and Solidarity re-established, he said.

More arrests were made after masses at Poznan, west of the capital, Lodz, in central Poland, and Jastrzebie in the south. Janusz Onyszkiewicz, national spokesman for Solidarity, Tadeusz Jedynak and Janusz Palubicki, who are members of the TRS, were among those arrested.

A government spokesman said Thursday that police detained some 15 opposition figures ahead of May Day celebrations. Those detained had been suspected of wanting to disturb official ceremonies, the spokesman said. Reliable sources said others had gone into hiding to escape detentions which police have carried out before previous May Day celebrations.

Police Impose Fines on Detainees

AU021511 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 2 (AFP) -- Leaders and activists in the banned Solidarity trade union, arrested during illegal May Day demonstrations on Friday, were fined by police courts Saturday, opposition sources said.

About 30 people had been dealt with by the early afternoon including national Solidarity leaders, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, who was badly beaten by police, according to the sources, Marek Muszynski and Grzegorz Palka. [sentence as received]

Legal processes were speeded up to deal with the arrested, most of whom were fined 50,000 zlotys (200 dollars).

Several hundred people were arrested during the illegal demonstrations in Warsaw, Wroclaw, Lodz and Czestochowa.

Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said most of those arrested had been released the same day after being given warnings.

Urban Holds News Conference

LD011918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] The picture of the day is supplemented by a report on Jerzy Urban's press conference. Here is Marek Kassa.

[Kassa] Minister Jerzy Urban reported attempts to disturb May Day celebrations. He said:

[Begin Urban recording] Before the 1 May celebrations there were attempts to organize counterdemonstrations in several cities. In Wroclaw, an appeal was launched for a gathering in the city center around 1200. That was reported by Radio Free Europe and other Western stations. A counterdemonstration parade was being organized. In the vicinity of Nowy Targ Place there was an attempt to organize such a counterdemonstration parade. About 200-300 people gathered there, but these figures cannot be precise as it is not known how many people responded to the appeal for the counterdemonstration parade. This is a very busy part of the city, and there are usually many people there. Anyway, this was a kind of core, but the attempts to organize a counterdemonstration parade failed. Militia called on the people to disperse, to stop the illegal demonstration, and everybody dispersed in peace. It all lasted less than 5 minutes, 3-4 minutes. Frasnikiuk and Pinior, who were there, have been detained. Around 50 people have been detained for a short period, not 100 as reported by AFP.

In Krakow, a counterdemonstration was organized in Nowa Huta yesterday. Nothing happened there. The counterdemonstration was a total failure. There simply were no events. There were no events today, and the parade proceeded undisturbed.

I can add about Wroclaw that the rally [the official May Day parade] included about 150,000 people and according to the assessment of the voivodship committee was planned for 1000, after a mass in the Church of the Most Blessed Heart of Jesus Christ. About 500 people took part in that mass. After the mass several hundred leaflets were scattered on the stairs of the church and "God Protect Poland" and "My Homeland" were sung. However, after an appeal by the law and order forces those who had gathered near the stairs dispersed in peace. There was no street demonstration.

Western agencies forecast demonstrations in Poznan. After a mass at the Church of Jesus Christ the Savior -- in fact, after a mass in which about 800 people took part -- about 300 people remained at the square adjacent to the church. The unfolded three banners and those gathered there started shouting slogans. For example, they shouted: "Long live Palubicki!" [Solidarity activist from Poznan] Afterwards, some young people started throwing stones in the direction of a militia patrol which was nearby. The militia officers did not let themselves be provoked and did not undertake any counteractions. When those who had gathered attempted to proceed beyond the church boundaries and organize a counterdemonstration parade the militia officers appealed to the crowd to disperse, and they did disperse. All that took about 20 minutes. Several people were detained.

Please do not call that arrest; the majority of these people have been or will be released today.

In Lodz a march through the city after a mass in a church on Ogrodowa Street was organized. After a mass in the Jesuit Church of the Holy Cross a group of around 60 people walked along the pavement at Sienkiewicza Street shouting something, and the rest of people who came from the church after the mass went home. The incident lasted several minutes.

Agencies and Western stations announced demonstrations in Warsaw, in Zoliborz District. After a mass at Stanislaw Kostka Church [Father Popieluszki's church], attended by around 1,500 people inside and more people outside, a crowd of around 1,500 people gathered. Around 100 people started a march, the rest dispersed. A moment ago, after a call by the forces of law and order, everybody dispersed and the attempt to organize the demonstration failed.

During the attempt to march in the direction of Komuna Paryska Square, eight people were detained. In the old city of Warsaw, Zbigniew Bujak was detained, together with an associate. They were carrying an 8m-long banner for the demonstration I mentioned. It is somehow funny that the leader himself had to carry the banner because he did not have even a little army to carry it for him.

Finally, Western agencies and broadcasting stations have been announcing that in Gdansk some groups appearing under the Solidarity banner would join an official parade and try to break it up by shouting slogans against the May Day parade. Nothing of this kind happened. That means the parade in Gdansk proceeded in order, and no one tried to disturb it.

In St Brygida Church, which is a political center in Gdansk, Lech Walesa took part in the mass, after which around 150 of the several 100 people taking part in the mass stopped at the church square, interested in what Walesa would have to say.

Walesa said to those gathered, I am not an adherent of lost battles. He had in mind a possible counterdemonstration parade. He went on, speaking of unnecessary victims, and here I do not know what he had in mind for such a dramatic statement and assessment of the situation. Let them enjoy themselves with our money -- here he probably was thinking of the May Day parade. They will have to pay for that -- here, in the statement by peaceful Walesa, a threat appeared. This is not the right time, Walesa said, we are not going to let ourselves get involved in a brawl. Next, Lech Walesa went home, and started demonstrating at home; that is, he put out a flag with the inscription Solidarity, and he was counterdemonstrating alone in his apartment. [end recording]

Next, the spokesman answered questions. Bernard Margueritte asked whether the support for changes in the Soviet Union in official parades and in illegal actions was not a sign of national unity.

[Begin Urban recording] The organization of counterdemonstrations and illegal gatherings is not a sign of national unity. A sign of national unity is the number of people taking part in the parades, and the minimal participation in counterdemonstrations. [end recording]

Alma (Kalbrawitch) of U.S. television asked why she could not reach the Stanislaw Kostka Church in Warsaw. Is there any regulation that forbids going to church on 1 May?

[Begin Urban recording] Because there were calls for counterdemonstrations there, it was the duty of the forces of law and order to secure order in the city and prevent the attempts to disturb the May Day celebrations. You do not realize how paradoxical your question is -- attempts by some rowdyish elements to combine churches and sermons with May Day festivities. I do not know why churches and their surroundings have been chosen for imitating May Day festivities. May Day festivities transpire from traditions of the left, socialist, and communist traditions. Therefore, the churches and their surroundings should not be used for imitating May Day celebrations, as no one in Poland is imitating church festivities. [end recording]

Answering other questions the spokesman said that in no events reported by him did the militia use physical force.

Jaruzelski Addresses Fete

LD011131 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 1 May 87

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at May Day celebrations in Grzybowski Square in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Comrades! Citizens of the Polish People's Republic! Inhabitants of our capital, Warsaw! A revolutionary poet wrote many years ago: Thus today, on a May morn, we shall share good news; we shall go, joyous and upright, the scarlet of our banners will give us wings.

With these words I greet all the participants in today's ceremony -- millions of people gathered together in the streets and squares of Polish cities. It is with particular warmth that I greet those who worked with the greatest devotion, who gave Poland more new and precious values. It is they, more than anyone, who will walk in today's parade with their heads held high. It is thanks to them that, despite inimical calculations, Poland has made yet another step along the path of national agreement, of economic improvement, of strengthening its position in Europe and in the world.

To people of all generations -- to those who belong to the party and to those who do not, to those who are believers and to those who are not, to all those who at their worker's, farmer's, and intellectual's tasks, with their everyday work and their everyday service, multiply the success of their country -- to them we express today our deepest esteem and appreciation.

We know how much still lies ahead by the mass character. The atmosphere of this 1 May celebration is an eloquent expression of a will to act in the name of that which is the most important -- the defense of peace, the strengthening of socialism, the prosperity of our country.

An expression of people's concern for the common good is the broad participation of the inhabitants of towns and villages to implement civic deeds. They all deserve words of thanks. They have proved in practice that together and in concert means more and better.

On this Workers' Day of 1 May we recall in our thoughts the difficult beginnings of People's Poland. The war was still continuing, the Hitlerite bastion in Berlin was in its death throes when already the ruined Polish towns were awakening to a new life, when, over the mutilated earth, the first sickle was lifted. Revolutionary changes have fundamentally changed the aspect of our country; they reached every nook and every abode; be it never so humble.

Those pioneer days, the years of the turning point, will always remain the source of faith in the unlimited strength and capabilities of our nation. Socialist Poland was created not from a caprice of history but from the deed of the generations. We direct the words of warm remembrance to its known and unknown builders, to the fighters in workers movements and to the veterans of struggle and work. To protect and strengthen our fatherland is the unchanging patriotic duty. With this thought in mind, we greet the cadres of the peoples state: the soldiers and functionaries, all who stand on guard at the borders and who secure the existence of the country and of its citizens.

Comrades, citizens, we have entered a breakthrough era. It will decide, for decades to come, the future of Poland and of Poles. We must boldly look into the future and reject futile pessimism and doubt. The contemporary world has no pity for the sluggish, the despairing, and the discouraged. Socialist Poland -- with its historic achievements, with the current potential, patriotism, and selflessness of our nation -- is capable of a lot, of a great deal. The shape of tomorrow depends most of all on us, on freeing the social energy, on modern thinking and action. Nobody will do this for us. With this intention in mind we greet the Polish scientists, the pioneers of scientific and technological progress, the inventors and rationalizers, the health service, the world of culture and art, all who enrich the material and spiritual life of the nation.

We are marching along the road of transformations. There is no, and there cannot be any, turning back from the line of socialist renewal. This has been clearly confirmed by the 10th PZPR Congress, in its program of reforms, democratization, and universal development of our country.

It is true that Polish roads still have potholes. Under the pressure of daily worries and burdens many families still have a difficult life. This is felt particularly acutely by the Polish women, mothers and wives, to whom we direct on this day warm words of respect and gratitude. Overcoming the backlog is essential and is also possible. The conditions for profound structural changes are ripe. A new stage of the economic reform is becoming clear. The social consultation will answer the question on how to make progress more rapidly, effectively, and decisively.

To live nobly, to think creatively, to work diligently, to manage effectively, to share justly -- these are the ideals that will never become obsolete and will always remain on the workers' banners.

In answer to this summons let us build a common and social front of condemnation of and struggle against all that outrages the feeling of social justice, that ignores human pain and human grievances, that violates law and order and discipline, that affronts the sense and value of work, all that stands in the way, that is an obstacle to progress, that draws us backwards. This is the ceaseless battle order of every member of the PZPR and of all its cells. We send you our warmest greetings, comrades, wishing that you discharge your responsibilities in a worthy manner.

We appreciate the active character of the members of the ZSL, and of the SD, of the activists of the PRON of councillors, of unionists, of members of various societies, of social and self-management organizations. Please accept these very warm greetings and very best wishes for enduring successful activity in the service of our fatherland.

We send greetings to schoolchildren and to students, to all Polish youth, to their guardians and teachers who are worthy of respect and esteem. The young generation is our great hope. We know how far your start in adult life today is from the one you hoped to have. Do not be put off by adversity. Launch evermore bold assaults on that which is slothful and ossified; change the realities that you come across, improve them. Your fatherland needs your energy, your creative restlessness, your enthusiasm, and your dynamism. Continue the work of your fathers in a worthy manner.

Countrymen! In marching in the 1 May parade we manifest our class solidarity, our internationalist solidarity with the working people of all continents. There may be much to divide us: language and the color of our skins, our histories and our world outlooks, our cultures and our customs. However, that which unites us is much more important, the bond of our struggle for a better future, for the dignity of man, for a world where there will be no social injustice, no national oppression, no wars. Quite soon now we shall be celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Its historic achievement is multiplied by contemporary, crucial themes. There is a new dimension to the alliance of the socialist community. The changes taking place in it have historic significance. The convergence of the Polish line of socialist renewal with the Soviet strategy of acceleration and restructuring gives our friendship and our cooperation a new qualitative aspect; it broadens the path to an authentic rapprochement of our societies.

We send to the Soviet nations, to all the working people of socialist countries, a fraternal message, wishes for full implementation of the tasks undertaken. With an internationalistic greeting we turn to communist and workers' parties, to the fighters for social freedom and justice, to working people the world over. Today we stand in the same ranks with all those who fight to avert the threat of universal extermination, who fight for the victory of the ideals of progress and humanism.

The word peace, particularly here in the heart of Poland, in heroic Warsaw, has the same importance as the world's life, air, and bread. We ardently support the peace offensive of the Soviet Union; we see in it the road to a strong Europe, free from conflicts and permanently safe. The joint work of the nation, the agreement on supreme issues, the value and strength of the socialist state -- this is the real contribution of Poland to the security and stabilization of Europe and to the defense of peace. We shall continue to do this, in measure with our patriotic desires and historical experience, for the sake of contemporary achievements and for the great future of our fatherland. May the Polish People's Republic gain strength. Long live the international solidarity of the working class! May peace and socialism win, may 1 May be celebrated! [applause]

PROTESTS, JARUZELSKI MARK CONSTITUTION'S ANNIVERSARY

Wroclaw, Lodz, Gdansk Rallies

AU031820 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] May 3 (AFP) -- More than 200 Poles were detained by police Sunday during opposition demonstrations marking the anniversary of the May 3, 1791 democratic constitution, according to opposition sources. The highest number of detentions were carried out in the southern city of Krakow, where plainclothes policemen baton-charged a crowd of about 1,000 waving banners that read "Solidarnosc" (the outlawed labor union and leading opposition movement) and "Confederation for an Independent Poland," or KPN, following a mass at the cathedral of Wawel Castle, Poland's former royal palace.

A local KPN spokesman said 150 people were being held by police in Krakow, whether during mass or demonstration. A Solidarity spokesman said some forty people out of a rally of 5,000 were detained after a "mass for the country" in Wroclaw, southern Poland.

In the central city of Lodz, Solidarity added, riot squads used clubs against a silent crowd of bannerless demonstrators, numbering around 500, who were about to lay wreaths at the foot of a monument, and about 10 people were taken away by police.

Witnesses reported that police detained demonstrators in the northern port of Gdansk, as Solidarity leader Lech Walesa told dozens of his followers parading in the streets after a local mass to break up.

In demonstrations countering government-organized May Day parades, several hundred Poles were detained on Friday, most of them released after "warning conversations," while some forty others were sentenced to fines of up to 50,000 zlotys (200 dollars).

Attack on Krakow Demonstrators

AU031410 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT 3 May 87

[Excerpt] Krakow, Poland, May 3 (AFP) -- Polish plainclothes policemen on Sunday attacked silent demonstrators celebrating the anniversary of Poland's 1791 democratic Constitution. An Agence France-Presse correspondent saw uniformed police protecting about 100 plainclothes agents who baton-charged a crowd of about 1,000. Some marchers were grabbed by the attackers and shoved into police vans.

The demonstrators had attended Mass at the cathedral of Wawel Castle, Poland's former royal palace, and were marching silently, flying banners of the banned Solidarity trade union and the Confederation for an Independent Poland. Large numbers of anti-riot policemen had taken up positions on adjacent streets and three rings of policemen controlled access to the castle grounds, making people show identity papers before entering. [passage omitted]

Arrests Follow Krakow Rally

LD031430 Hamburg DPA in German 1315 GMT 3 May 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA) -- Several members of opposition organizations have been arrested in Krakow today following a rally to mark the 196th anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 3 May 1791. Eyewitnesses in Krakow report that following a mass there was a rally at which members of the banned trade union Solidarity and the nationally oriented "Confederation of Independent Poland" gave addresses. Later, when about 1,000 people with banners formed a procession, they were dispersed by the police. Truncheons were used against some individuals. Numerous people were arrested. [passage omitted]

Jaruzelski Attends Ceremony

LD031647 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 -- Poland's National Flag was hoisted on the tower of the Royal Castle in Warsaw today to mark the 196th anniversary of passing the May 3d Constitution. The ceremony was attended by members of the highest state authorities, with PUWP CC first secretary, president of the Council of State Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, and representatives of fraternal political parties, youth and social organizations, and the Warsaw authorities.

The ceremony, accompanied by a military ceremonial, symbolically referred to the historical events dear to all Poles. The May 3d Constitution is respected by the broadest patriotic circles of society that views it as an always topical call for national agreement based on social progress, development of democracy and joint work for the homeland and nation.

DASCALESCU PRESENTS FIRST QUARTER RESULTS TO GNA

AU301856 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Apr 87 p 2

["Report by the Council of Ministers on Fulfillment of the Uniform National Plan for the Country's Socioeconomic Development in the First Quarter of 1987 and on Measures Taken To Ensure the Complete Fulfillment of the 1987 Plan Provisions and To Strengthen the Role of Economic Central Departments as Basic Units in the Economy Operating on the Principle of Economic and Financial Self-Management and Self-Administration" -- presented by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at the Grand National Assembly (GNA) session in Bucharest on 29 April]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and esteemed deputies: On behalf of the government, please permit me to present at the Grand National Assembly session the report on fulfillment of the uniform national plan for the country's socioeconomic development in the first quarter of 1987, and on measures taken to ensure the complete fulfillment of the 1987 plan provisions and to strengthen the role of economic central departments as plan holders and basic units of self-management and self-administration directly responsible for fulfilling all plan indexes.

On this occasion, I would like to emphasize the decisive contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, to resolving the most important problems of our country's development and to mobilizing the working people's creative energy to resolutely implement the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress regarding the intensive development of the Romanian economy.

The creative thinking of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Republic, stemming from a thorough knowledge of socioeconomic facts, his revolutionary vision and boldness in openly and originally approaching the most complicated problems of socialist construction, and his solutions and recommendations firmly guide the concerns of all our people toward resolutely building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country by vigorously expanding the forces of production, substantially increasing the contribution of science and technical progress, perfecting the organizational framework and modernizing the production processes, better utilizing material resources and the labor force in all branches and sectors, and increasing the national income and improving the material and cultural standard of living of all our people.

The party leadership's constant concern with the optimum operation of the financial-economic mechanism was clearly demonstrated once more by the thorough analysis they made, together with the coordinating branch councils and with central industrial department. The speech by Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent working meeting on economic problems constitutes a tangible program of energetic action to carry out better productive activity in all economic units and commendably fulfill plan provisions.

Within this framework, of particular importance are the recommendations regarding the obligation by central departments to act with great determination to fulfill to the letter the tasks in managing all economic activities as stipulated by law to increase their responsibility in substantiating, formulating, and effectively solving the problems that influence the fulfillment of plans and of the item-specified production, especially export production.

Therefore, very determined action has to be taken to perfect the organizational framework and modernize the production process, to make complete use of all existing production capacities and put into operation new projects in time, to ensure a smooth flow of material-technical supplies and the sale of products, and to reduce consumption and increase profitability in each unit, so that central developments may fulfill their role of the basic units within the framework of our economic mechanism in the best possible way.

Guided in our daily activity by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's basic guidelines and valuable recommendations, since the beginning of this year the working people have been productive in achieving positive results in the development of the economy, accentuating the process of modernizing production structures, expanding their own raw material base, increasing the technical and qualitative standard of processed products, and improving labor productivity and economic efficiency.

In critically examining the activity so far, it must be frankly said that some enterprises, central departments, and ministries, including the government, have not acted with determination and have not taken effective measures in time to eliminate failings and difficulties. Because the results were not up to our possibilities, plan provisions for crude oil and coal, for certain steel products, metallurgical and chemical products, for nonferrous metals, certain machines, installations, and equipment required by investment projects which had to be put in operation during this period were not implemented.

Although it was repeatedly stressed that the basis of fulfilling the plan is the commendable fulfillment of all planned varieties of the item-specified production plan, some central departments and enterprises tended to increase the value of commodity production by manufacturing collateral products or by unreasonably increasing the flow of semifabricated products between enterprises.

The government, ministries, and coordinating bodies have to act with great responsibility to effectively solve the problems connected with the smooth fulfillment of production envisaged by plan and economic contracts. On the basis of the party leadership's recommendations, the plan for the second quarter has been formulated by assessing each central department separately, and measures have been taken to improve the system of daily supervision of the item-specified and export production for each central department. For this purpose, we will take firm action to apply the measures to make maximum use of machines, equipment, and installations, carry out quality repair and maintenance work on time, firmly respect the programs of cooperation between units, optimally prepare the manufacturing process, and accelerate the fulfillment of programs for introducing new products and increasing the technical standard of products.

In the extractive industry, mining central departments and combines must act to substantially increase the intensive and extensive utilization index of equipment above and below ground and to expand modern extraction and processing technologies. The process of opening and preparing new coal and iron ore production capacities, including the ones outstanding from 1986, must be speeded up. The Central Department of Oil and Gas, the drilling and extraction units, and oil derricks must firmly apply the established measures to achieve the planned daily crude oil production in the shortest possible time. At the same time, measures have to be taken to ensure the immediate exploitation of the reserves of hydrocarbons of the Black Sea continental shelf.

We have to focus on ensuring the required electrical energy for our economy -- an essential factor for fulfilling plan tasks in all sectors.

The coordinating council of this branch, the relevant ministry, and the industrial central department for the production of electrical energy must ensure all necessary conditions, so that more than 1,000 megawatts of coal-fired power will be put into operation by fall and that the repair and modernization timetables established according to energy units, totaling 1,500 megawatts, mainly in Turceni and Rovinari, are strictly respected.

Very particular measures have to be taken to ensure storage capacities, the appropriate operation of installations in coal units, and the creation of stocks of 6 million tonnes of coal at power plants no later than the end of October.

At the same time, the government, the collective leadership bodies in ministries, central departments, and enterprises, and people's councils must act with great exactingness to fully apply the measures endorsed by the party leadership to save energy and to ensure that all consumers observe the planned fuel and electrical energy quotas.

In the metallurgical industry, stress will be placed on eliminating the shortcomings in the exploitation and maintenance of aggregates and equipment, on ensuring the necessary conditions for a smooth production of coking coal, steel, rolled goods, sheets, pipes, and on solely manufacturing metallurgical product varieties with advanced processing characteristics as envisaged in the programs agreed upon with domestic consumers and in export contracts.

Special attention will be paid also to the strict observance of timetables established for mutual deliveries of prefabricated products between metallurgical units.

The Galati Iron and Steel Central has important tasks, and it must organize its activity in the best of conditions so that the planned daily production level is ensured in the shortest possible time and that the types of sheet metallurgical products required by the economy are manufactured.

At the same time, the Hunedoara Iron and Steel Central, which has reached the normal level of steel production, must take firm action to manufacture the planned item-specified varieties, while the Bucharest Central for Metallurgical Processing must focus its efforts on ensuring the manufacture of products through a higher degree of designated-for-priority programs.

The coordinating council of this branch, the central departments and combines in the metallurgical industry, must show more responsibility in concerning themselves with managing material and energy resources effectively, and must more rigorously respect the planned consumption norms for coking coal, fuels, ferro-alloys, electrodes, and fireproof materials. Special measures are required to increase the steel extraction coefficient in the production of rolled goods to at least 86 percent.

The units and centrals of the machine-building industry must take very responsible action to make most efficient use of the great productive potential we have, improve product quality, and intensify the process of modernizing, redesigning, and manufacturing new types of highly technical and durable machinery and equipment characterized by low energy and material consumption.

The industry central departments, and primarily those manufacturing energy, chemical, and metallurgical equipment under the Ministry of Heavy Equipment, must take very determined action to fulfill the tasks put forward by the party leadership, so as to manufacture the whole volume of equipment and installations needed by projects to be put into operation during the second and third quarters this year.

The industrial central departments within the Ministry of Machine-Building must give all their attention to the complete fulfillment of planned item-specified production of tractors, passenger cars, trucks, and ships by ensuring high-quality products in order to increase exports more vigorously.

Within the Ministry of Electrical Engineering Industry, the central departments of enterprises are duty-bound to speed up the application of the program for developing and modernizing the production of electronic industrial equipment, automation means, computer technology, and electronic components, taking measures to ensure that specific nonferrous metal consumption norms are strictly respected.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry, the ministries and relevant industrial central departments must take vigorous action to speed up putting into operation the installations in Midia, Teleajen, Dej, Borzesti, and Drobeta-Turnu Severin which decide the smooth fulfillment of item-specified production plan for the second quarter and the whole year.

Special attention must be paid to utilizing production units to full capacity, primarily in the sub-branches of fine design and low-tonnage goods, nonferrous metals, pulp, and paper, and to putting into production new products that will help to reduce imports and make further products available for export.

To ensure proper supplies of chemical and petrochemical products for the economy, the people's councils in industrial central departments and in enterprises have important tasks to strengthen order and discipline at work, increase the operational safety of installations, and ensure that established consumption norms are respected and that products are delivered to the consumers stipulated by the plan.

In the construction materials industry, stress must be placed on the application to the letter of the established measures to reduce specific consumption of fuel and energy and rapidly proceed to the widespread use of coal in the manufacture of cement, and to the manufacture of highly finished products with all required parts to increase the rate of industrialization of construction-assembly work.

The central departments in the wood and timber industry will pursue the strict implementation of endorsed programs aimed at better utilizing wood by improving manufacturing structures and the standard of product quality.

In light industry, the recommendations made by the party leadership regarding the renewal of production process in accordance with market requirements, the efficient promotion of exports, and the most efficient utilization of raw materials, including reusable materials, must be firmly applied. Industrial central departments for textiles, knitwear, garments, and footwear must immediately finalize the established programs for introducing new technologies that will ensure the expansion of highly finished, modern lightweight products.

Particular measures must also be taken in the food industry to make better use of agricultural raw materials and diversify and improve the quality of products.

Esteemed comrades, in the first quarter of this year a number of lags have been noted in the fulfillment of production earmarked for export and in exports themselves, especially with certain products of the machine-building industry, metallurgy, chemistry, light, and wood industries.

The government, ministries, and each central department and enterprise with export tasks must act with great responsibility to resolutely implement the party leadership's recommendations regarding the complete fulfillment, in high quality, of export production by taking timely measures to program, prepare, and primarily manufacture products, to effectively solve the problems of material-technical supply and of smoothly delivering all types of export goods on schedule.

We must ensure quality control in all units, so that Romanian goods can compete in international markets and fully match the performance and provisions stipulated in contracts concluded with foreign consumers.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the other ministries, especially industrial central departments, and foreign trade enterprises must constantly pursue the goal of ensuring that marketing forms are diversified, trade outlets are expanded, the volume of goods with a high degree of processing is increased, foreign market requirements are effectively met, and the efficiency of foreign trade is constantly increased.

We will focus our concerns on ensuring trade exchanges and economic cooperation ventures agreed with the CEMA member states and with all socialist countries, so that cooperation will increasingly help to meet our requirements for raw materials, fuels, energy, other products, and deepening production specialization and sharing in order to more efficiently use the productive potential in each country.

At the same time, we will act to continue to promote economic exchanges with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of equality and mutual advantage promoted by our party and state.

The plan for 1987 confronts agriculture -- a basic branch of our economy -- with particularly important tasks. To implement the provisions for vegetable production, the Ministry of Agriculture, the people's councils, central departments, enterprises, joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils, and all agricultural units must act with great responsibility to urgently conclude the spring campaign, to optimally tend and harvest agricultural crops by strictly respecting the established agrotechnical norms.

In the zootechnical sector we must pay particular attention to ensuring the necessary conditions for achieving the number of livestock stipulated by plan for all breeds, increasing their weight and delivery to state stocks, and firmly applying steps to develop the fodder base.

In the field of investments, the government, the coordinating council, ministries, central departments, and construction enterprises must give priority to fully implementing the commissioning program, and should work to recover lags in the commissioning of various units in the energy, extractive, chemical, and metallurgical sectors.

As President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu suggested, we will supervise with great exactness the implementation of vigorous steps -- both in the design and various other execution stages of projects -- to substantially reduce the consumption of cement, reinforced concrete, pipes, and cables and to administer and utilize with maximum efficiency materials used on worksites. Building enterprises must further act to better organize activities on worksites, replace outdated construction-assembly technologies, correlate supplies of technological equipment with the actual stage of operations, and ensure all necessary conditions for the strict observance of deadlines concerning the commissioning of new capacities.

Esteemed comrades, the plan provisions on increasing economic efficiency rely on the actual implementation of programs to improve the organization and modernization of production processes, broadly promote technological progress, further increase labor productivity, raise the technical and qualitative level of products, reduce consumption, and better utilize raw and other materials, fuel, and energy.

The good results attained by enterprises which firmly applied the measures envisaged in these programs prove that we have all the necessary prerequisites for implementing plan tasks to improve economic efficiency.

However, we must also admit that, due to inappropriate work in certain enterprises and central departments, important resources remained unused in the first quarter, which has had a negative impact in fulfilling plan provisions for labor productivity, net production, profits, and profitability.

In view of shortcomings in the fulfillment of efficiency indexes, all central departments and ministries must further take special steps to fully utilize the productive potential available to each economic unit, apply and strictly observe economic-financial norms as well as established production costs and profit levels, and strengthen plan and technological order and discipline in all branches and sectors.

Greater attention should be paid to the fulfillment of all tasks to increase labor productivity and cut back costs, through the resolute implementation of steps to modernize productive processes, improve the professional training of the working personnel, use financial-banking levers with greater exactingness, and limit to the absolutely necessary the volume of funds and credits in the economy. In accordance with tasks set for administering material resources with maximum efficiency, we will further improve the accountability for and supervision of stocks, so as to better know their levels to introduce them into the economic flow at the proper time.

The full implementation of plan provisions requires that the ministries, central departments, and enterprises should be more concerned about firmly applying scientific research and technological engineering programs drafted under the guidance of First Deputy Prime Minister Comrade Elena Ceausescu, in order to shorten the time for the introduction and utilization of research results in the production process and speed up the implementation of highly efficient items, installations, and equipment that can compete on foreign markets. We will firmly work to implement the new scientific-technical revolution in all sectors so that the technological progress can become, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed a basic part and decisive element of fulfilling the country's socioeconomic development plans and programs.

Esteemed comrades, in the context of the party's constant concern with ceaselessly improving management, organization, and planning, we are duty-bound to ensure the functioning of the economic mechanism in accordance with requirements of our current stage of intensive economic development. We will take steps to further improve relations between ministries, central departments, enterprises, and local bodies so that their entire activity proceeds at a higher qualitative level and the workers democracy bodies can fully exercise the broad prerogatives provided to them by the law.

As President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, we must work to ensure that central departments can commendably fulfill their duties as plan executors and fully assert their role as basic economic units that operate on the principles of self-management, self-administration, and self-financing. The government will supervise the implementation of all established measures so that central coordinating bodies, together with the ministries, can directly work with the central departments in substantiating the plan for this year's quarters and months and the draft plan for 1988. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, we have taken organizational steps so that -- through direct links with central departments and enterprises throughout the plan execution -- we can expediently solve the problems on which the fulfillment of all established tasks depends.

The government will take resolute steps to instill complete order and discipline in production, and establish a climate of individual and collective exactingness and responsibility for fulfilling plan provisions and attaining high quality and efficiency in the entire economy.

We will pay particular attention to ensuring that all ministries fulfill their duties, in accordance with law provisions. We will energetically combat the tendency of certain management cadres in ministries to cover their backs with all kinds of excuses instead of working firmly to create conditions for the fulfillment of plan provisions. We will act to increase the responsibility of ministries in constantly and efficiently guiding central departments and enterprises, and in supporting them in their efforts to quickly resolve problems raised during the execution of the plan.

The government will take resolute steps to improve its style and methods of work and will instill a dynamic and exacting spirit at all levels, in accordance with requirements for fully implementing the 1987 plan.

We will act to ensure that councils coordinating activities in each branch and field fulfill their tasks as working bodies subordinated to the Council of Ministers. We will give priority to strengthening responsibility in the implementation of President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and orientations, the party's decisions, and the country's laws.

Esteemed comrades, the implementation of the country's socioeconomic development programs requires, as an imperative prerequisite, a climate of full international security and cooperation and understanding among nations.

With sentiments of profound patriotic pride, our entire nation highly values the all-round activity and decisive role of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, in elaborating and implementing a dynamic and constructive foreign policy of peace and cooperation in the world aimed at resolving the major problems facing today's mankind.

The concept and initiatives of our party-state leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu concerning a transition to resolute steps to reduce and totally eliminate nuclear weapons are well known and enjoy great international prestige. Proceeding from an assessment of major theoretical and practical importance -- according to which the key issue of our times is to halt the arms race, proceed to disarmament, and ensure peace -- the president of Socialist Romania firmly acts for the conclusion without delay of an agreement on eliminating intermediate-range missiles from Europe and all nuclear weapons from the European continent and the world, and on reducing conventional armaments, all done under strict international control.

Public opinion in Europe and throughout the world highly value the initiatives on reducing conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures by 25 percent by 1990 and by at least 50 percent by the year 2000, and on convening a conference to negotiate and adopt effective measures for conventional disarmament in Europe.

At Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, our country also took practical steps along the road of disarmament, by unilaterally reducing troops and armaments by 5 percent and military expenditures by 10 percent, efforts which reiterate the Romanian people's unswerving desire for peace.

There is high international appreciation for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concept and actions on solving conflicts and all contentious problems between states solely through negotiations, resolutely rejecting any manifestations of force or threat of force, and consistently basing relations between all states on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, cooperation among states, and mutual advantage.

At the initiative of our country's president, Romania has advanced very topical proposals on starting real negotiations between developing and developed countries regarding a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, including the foreign debt issue, and the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity and equality, which favors the more rapid progress of developing countries and ensures the stability of the world economy.

Our country has also made constructive proposals on a substantial reduction of interest rates by all financial-banking organizations, including the World Bank, as their interest rates remain unacceptably high; our country also proposed that the current inequitable financial-monetary system should be replaced by a new one designed to stimulate productive activities and the socioeconomic progress of all states.

The recent official friendship visits paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to a number of countries in Asia and Africa go down as most significant events in the development of Romania's relations with these states, and indicate the essential role and outstanding contribution of our country's president to elaborating and implementing Socialist Romania's foreign policy and strengthening ties of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity with all countries and nations in the struggle for socioeconomic development, independence, and peace.

In the spirit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and orientations and of party decisions, Romania will continue to firmly promote a policy of continuously strengthening active friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries and expanding cooperation with developing countries, capitalist countries, and all states, regardless of social system; Romania will continue to broadly participate in and fully contribute to solving the great international problems of our age and promoting the struggle of nations and progressive forces everywhere for disarmament, understanding, security, and peace in the world.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the government, allow me to assure the Grand National Assembly and you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade President of the Republic, that we will resolutely work in a revolutionary spirit to unflinchingly implement the entire domestic and foreign policy of our party and state and the great targets established by the 13th congress, in order to fulfill in exemplar fashion the 1987 plan and meet the party's national conference with ever better results in all sectors.

U.S. HOUSE OPPOSES ROMANIAN MFN STATUS

LD022038 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has passed a trade law directed primarily against Japan. However, the deputies also proposed that in the next 6 months Romania should not be guaranteed most-favored-nation [MFN] status in bilateral trade. This principle, despite its name, means only that no special duties are imposed on the export goods of the given country.

The Washington legislators justified their decision by saying that Romania violates human rights, does not ensure religious freedom, and takes discriminatory measures against the Hungarian nationality. The U.S. State Department regrets the House of Representatives decision, describing it as hasty.

FRG MINISTRY REPORTS SELF-IMMOLATION OF ROMANIAN

AU011414 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Bonn, May 1 (AFP) -- A Romanian woman of German origin who wanted to emigrate to West Germany burned herself alive in Bucharest last Monday, a spokesman for the West German Foreign Ministry said here Friday.

The woman, aged about 60, splashed herself with inflammable liquid and set herself alight after Romanian militia refused to let her into the West German Embassy in Bucharest.

She died in hospital.

Bonn has asked Bucharest for an explanation of the incident.

The spokesman refused to name the woman.

VADUVA MEETS DANISH OFFICIAL; SIGNS PROTOCOL

AU301803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1633 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 30/4/1987 -- The 13th session of the Joint Romanian-Danish Governmental Commission on Economic, Industrial, Technological and Scientific Cooperation took place in Bucharest.

In keeping with the decisions of the Romanian-Danish top-level talks, the two delegations analyzed the state of the economic relations between the two countries, the possibilities to deepen them on multiple planes. New measures and actions were established to further develop the bilateral cooperation on third markets, in domains of mutual interest, especially in machine-building industry, shipbuilding, metallurgy, chemistry, petro-chemistry, energetics, agriculture and food industry, to expand and diversify the mutual goods exchanges.

At the end of the session the heads of the two parties signed the session's protocol.

Thursday, the Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ilie Vaduva, received Arne Christiansen, chairman of the Economic and Industrial Cooperation Committee of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, co-chairman of the joint commission.

During the interview, reference was made to the development of collaboration and economic cooperation between the two countries, the expansion and diversification of the bilateral trade exchanges.

DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY LONCAR CONFERS WITH SHULTZ

LD301636 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1505 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Washington, April 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the United States wish to further develop and promote their relations, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar said here today.

Shultz and Loncar said that the current open questions and possible problems between the two countries should be resolved proceeding from this mutual aspiration.

Loncar is visiting the United States at the invitation of his U.S. counterpart John Whitehead.

Shultz and Loncar also discussed international issues, especially the latest developments in East-West relations and the prospects of disarmament and detente. The U.S. Secretary of State was also interested in the Yugoslav Government for the economic stabilization of the country.

In the second round of their talks today, Loncar and Whitehead discussed concrete forms of U.S.-Yugoslav cooperation and some topical international economic and political issues - East-West relations, the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the modern world, regional focuses of crisis in the Middle East, Southern Africa, Central America and Afghanistan, and the developing countries' debt problem.

PRESIDENCY MEETS, REPORTS ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

World Situation 'Encouraging'

LD012046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 1 May 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia assesses as encouraging the fact that the major powers are turning to dialogue and negotiations, especially on disarmament.

A report by the Presidency of Yugoslavia on domestic and foreign policy emphasizes the special responsibility of the major powers for taking concrete measures to halt the arms race, i.e. for disarmament. The settlement of this problem, however, cannot be a monopoly of large states and military-political blocs, because it concerns all countries, says the report which will shortly be reviewed at the assembly of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Presidency warns that the concentration of military, economic and technological power in a narrow circle of countries, as well as attempts to use these advantages to expand hegemony could, if they are not stopped, be a growing danger to peace.

Yugoslavia has always extended support to all efforts for arms control, the reduction and total elimination of certain types of arms, a total ban of nuclear arms testing, as well as to all other initiatives in this field, regardless of which side they were initiated from.

Yugoslavia assesses as positive the proposals to eliminate medium-range missiles from Europe and is convinced that success of negotiations on this issue would encourage a broader process of disarmament.

Concerning the started processes and reforms in a number of socialist countries toward greater democracy and openness, the Presidency of Yugoslavia notes that they are being met by a favourable response from the international [word indistinct] the Yugoslav Presidency considers that the strengthening and further deepening of these processes would have a positive effect on overall trends and relations, as well as on world peace.

Yugoslavia is particularly concerned about the constant deterioration of the developing countries' position, as a result of their lagging behind in technological development, growing protectionist measures, declining inflow of financial resources and maintenance of low raw materials price levels.

The developing countries' external debts, exceeding one thousand billion dollars, are, according to the Yugoslav Presidency, turning into a means of "financial colonialism." That is why a policy of restrictions and pressures cannot be the answer to the settlement of the debt problem, and a way out must be sought in faster economic development.

Yugoslavia considers that the palliative measures and ad hoc actions taken so far must give way to a strategy aimed at stimulating economic growth, as the only way to service debts.

Commitment to Nonaligned Movement

LD012053 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 1 May 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 1 (TANJUG) — Activity within the movement of nonalignment, whose policy has gained recognition as synonymous with independence and progressive world development, remains one of Yugoslavia's priority commitments in foreign affairs, says the Presidency of Yugoslavia in its foreign and internal policies' report to be presented to the Federal Assembly for consideration later this month.

Yugoslavia will continue to engage in all activities of the movement of nonalignment and will urge its even closer concentration on a settlement of vital questions of surmounting the crisis in international relations and opening the prospects for a brighter future, says the report. It points out that the movement should be the principal driving force in building a concept of the world as one and interdependent.

The report prepared by the collective state leadership points to the necessity of cooperation and joint action of the nonaligned and all other countries, including those members of the blocs which resist the relations of supremacy and hegemony on the part of the big and the most developed.

Yugoslavia, as a founding member of the United Nations and signatory of its charter, has always regarded the world organization as a universal forum of cooperation based on equality indispensable for democratization of international relations and a peaceful settlement of crucial topical issues. It resolutely urges, together with other nonaligned countries, the further strengthening of the place and role of the United Nations.

The report notes that the activity of Yugoslavia at the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare has confirmed its importance and role within the movement. At the proposal of Yugoslavia, the summit addressed appeals to the leaders of the superpowers urging them to halt nuclear tests. Yugoslav representatives also contributed to the success of a meeting of the heads of state or government of nine nonaligned countries in Delhi last January, a ministerial-level meeting of the nonaligned coordinating bureau on Latin America and the Caribbean in Georgetown last March, and a ministerial meeting of the committee of nine on the Middle East and Palestine in Harare last month. Besides this, Belgrade played host to the preparatory meeting for a ministerial conference of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries set for next month on Yugoslavia's northern Adriatic island of Brioni.

Relations With Neighbors

LD021121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0917 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia wants to further promote friendly relations and all-round cooperation with the neighbouring and Balkan countries. In these relations, Yugoslavia attaches essential importance to respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers, equality and non-interference in internal affairs, points out a report by the Presidency of Yugoslavia on home and foreign policies to be discussed at the Federal Assembly this month.

"We consider that equal position and respect for the rights of parts of our individual peoples living as national minorities in the neighboring countries should be a link for even higher understanding, mutual cooperation and friendship," the report emphasises.

Evaluating bilateral cooperation with the neighbours as successful as a whole, the Yugoslav Presidency cautions that the existence of open problems makes relations complex with some Yugoslav neighbours.

Yugoslavia's relations with Italy are characterized by a high degree of mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation in all fields, the Presidency report says.

Yugoslavia realizes broad and branchy (as received) cooperation in all fields with Austria, a country which is its esteemed and close partner within the group of non-aligned and neutral countries in the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) as well as in other international forums.

A significant characteristic of relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary is their two-sided acceptance of the factor of nationalities as a "stimulating link for promoting cooperation and bilateral understanding."

Yugoslavia's all-round and friendly relations with Romania take a place of importance in "our policy of goodneighbourliness" and their permanent exchanges of views on bilateral and international relations are an "element of significance and an impulse to cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations are said to be still burdened with the problem of negating the existence of the Macedonian people and Macedonian minority. Consistently sticking to its principled positions, Yugoslavia will continue to exert efforts so as to have conditions created by a further development of cooperation for overcoming such problems.

Yugoslavia sees a possibility for further promoting relations with Greece in the development of cooperation and strengthening mutual confidence within the context of solidifying stability in the Balkans. At times, Yugoslav-Greek relations have oscillated in a negative direction on account of Greece's known stands on the Macedonian national minority.

No major changes have come up in relations between Yugoslavia and Albania, although of late some more positive tones have been spotted in some fields of bilateral cooperation.

Albania's gross interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and its showing territorial claims are main obstacles to better relations, the Presidency thinks. On several occasions Yugoslavia has manifested its readiness for all forms of constructive, equal and mutually useful cooperation with Albania on the well-known principles, the report points out.

The Presidency assesses Yugoslavia's relations with Turkey as stable and bilaterally useful.

Yugoslavia attaches particular importance to the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans and to transforming the region into a zone of peace and free from chemical and nuclear weapons, use of force and from all other pressures.

The Presidency draws attention to Yugoslavia's working for better coming to know one another, spreading of confidence among the Balkan countries and peoples, renouncing territorial claims and respecting the rights of all peoples and nationalities living in the region.

European Cooperation

LD021305 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1230 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 2 (TANJUG) -- A foreign-policy priority is Yugoslavia's comprehensive economic association with all of Europe, accompanied by the constant strengthening of political dialogues with the European countries -- says the Yugoslav State Presidency in its external-internal policy report to be reviewed by Parliament on May 14.

In this domain, Yugoslavia is guided by the common interests of all European nations to enforce the Helsinki CSCE Charter and furnish conditions for broader-based cooperation and understanding to surmount mistrust and bloc divisions.

Yugoslavia is member of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries which rely their CSCE activities on the principles of active peaceful coexistence and equitable inter-state cooperation, thus lessening the tensions in Europe where bloc and ideological divisions are most pronounced.

The European Community (EC) countries being Yugoslavia's major economic and financial partners, Yugoslavia's specific status of a nonaligned and developing country in Europe and the Mediterranean has so far been valued in cooperation with the EC only inadequately.

In its negotiations with the EC, Yugoslavia strives for stabler and longer-term cooperation and better balance-of trade. It seeks the EC trade and other barriers to be removed, financial cooperation improved, and its inclusion in the Eureka program stepped up.

In its report, the Yugoslav State Presidency maintains that the country's cooperation with EFTA [European Free Trade Association] diversifies significantly its economic relations with foreign, especially Western industrialized, countries.

The report says that the Yugoslav agreement with the CMEA countries, also major foreign-trade partners, provides for the comprehensive and long-range development of cooperation. Participating in the work of CMEA bodies on the multilateral basis, Yugoslavia is always prepared to build up its cooperation with CMEA through new programs and projects.

'Difficult' Economic Conditions

LD031021 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 3 (TANJUG) -- In the past three years' time, Yugoslavia has attained some positive results in its economic development, but its overall economic situation leaves something to be desired and is even worsening in individual essential fields, such is one of the main points in a report the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia sent to the Assembly of Yugoslavia. A soaring inflation has come to stay in Yugoslavia's internal economic problem.

Yugoslavia's eight-member collective presidency includes in positive results a 2.1 percent growth of the all-in production and a 3.9 percent growth of industrial production, a surplus in the balance of payments, a 2.5 percent increase in employment a year and regular repayments of mature foreign credits above all.

An unfavourable economic situation followed by a slowdown in the development of socialist self-management is, for the most part, a thing inherited from the past period and is mirrored in an autarchic economic development, lack of respect for market laws, weakening of the material base of enterprise and survival of statist-bureaucratic relationships, the Presidency evaluates.

A "resolute and efficient struggle against inflation" is a basic both economical and political task at the present moment, Yugoslavia's top state leadership cautions. The causes of inflation are, above all, of internal character, the report finds. For doing away with them and cutting down inflation it is needed to strengthen consumption without cover in personal incomes as well as to stop production without prospects.

The Presidency comes out in favour of a resolute carrying out of the long-term economic stabilization programme adopted four years ago. Its backbone is made up of respect for market laws and application of innovations in science and technology. A strategy for Yugoslavia's long-term technological development has just been adopted in the Assembly of Yugoslavia and conditions for a rational and efficient self-managing organization of the economy should be built up through amendments to the Constitution and the law on associated labour.

"Some mechanisms and instruments in the political system have proved in practice to be complicated, inefficient and insufficiently adjusted to the interests and demands of the freely associate labour, the working man and the citizen," the report says.

The development of rural economy, tourism, crafts and handicrafts and transport is also of particular importance for a stabilization of economic trends, the Presidency assesses.

Yugoslavia's economic crisis is a long-lasting one and becoming a source for many problems arising in social life, the Presidency remarks. It also points to rule-of-law violations and needs for better quality and efficiency in the work of state bodies.

In its report, the Presidency informs the assembly also about Yugoslavia's lack of foreign liquidity and refinancing of a part of debts, adding that in its relations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Yugoslavia has passed from stand-by arrangements to the system of more tightly following their functioning. Getting foreign liquidity back to normal is anyhow not being realized in a satisfactory way and, so, the Presidency suggests to bring into accord new possibilities for "coming to more favourable solutions in the field of foreign debts while benefiting from experiences gained in some other countries."

For all that internal and external conditions have become more difficult, Yugoslavia has made a success of conducting its independent and non-aligned policy and has safeguarded its international role and reputation, the Presidency globally evaluates.

PEACE LEAGUE BACKS STAND ON NUCLEAR PLANTS

LD281048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0120 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Zagreb, April 28 (TANJUG) -- The Annual Assembly of the League for Peace -- which works at the republican conference of the Socialist Alliance of Croatia -- has joined the demands against the construction of nuclear-power plants in Yugoslavia.

The assembly stressed that no decisions on the Yugoslav nuclear programme had to be made without the participation and voice of the public. Neither could the relevant decision-making be a monopoly of certain state structures and power-supply engineers.

Assembly participants upheld a stand by the Yugoslav state Presidency making a decision on the construction of nuclear-power plants conditional on previously agreed-on uses and economy of other natural sources of energy.

The assembly also raised the question of receiving nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships at Yugoslav Adriatic ports. This question would be considered by the League for Peace when it meets to consider the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and the formation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.